

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS*****Soviet Union***

20 Jul 87

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i

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Pact-NATO Group Holds Arms Reduction Talks in Vienna AA 1
Moscow Cites PRAVDA on Arms Treaty Draft 'Failure' AA 1
A. Arbatov, ACDA's Emery Debate SDI Concept AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Pyadyshev Eyes U.S. Policy, Afghanistan at Briefings CC 1
Cites U.S. Arms 'Pessimism' CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]
Reports More DRA Casualties [AFP] CC 2
'Questions, Answers' Focuses on Disarmament Issue CC 3
UNCTAD Chairman Praises Soviet Fund Contribution CC 6
[IZVESTIYA 16 Jul]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**UNITED STATES & CANADA**

Gorbachev's Reply to U.S. Peace Marchers Delivered A 1
Letter to Second Group Delivered A 1
TASS Analyst Raps Reagan's 'Anti-Soviet' Radio Address A 1
[Kulik]
Correspondent Disputes Reagan Claim A 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reviews Reagan-Thatcher Talks A 3
[19 Jul]
U.S. Discusses Use of Soviet Space Facility A 4
[Zorin]

NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR Supports DPRK Nonnuclear Zone Proposal C 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]
DPRK Rejects UN Membership for Two Koreas C 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 9 Jul]

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Iran's Larijani, Delegation in Moscow for Talks E 1
Met at Airport by Vorontsov E 1
[Tehran]
Discusses Relations, Issues E 1
Gromyko Meeting, Gulf Discussed E 1
[IZVESTIYA 19 Jul]

Received by Shevardnadze	E 3
18 July Departure Noted	E 3
IRNA Cites Return to Tehran	E 3
Iran To Hold Exercises in Persian, Oman Gulfs	E 4
Tehran's Break of Ties With France Reported	E 4
Najibullah Address Cites Backers, U.S. 'Stooges'	E 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jul]	
DRA's Najibullah Arrives in Moscow for Visit	E 7
Met at Airport by Shevardnadze	E 7
Meets With Gorbachev	E 7
Shevardnadze Receives Departing Afghan Ambassador	E 7
[PRAVDA 14 Jul]	
Order of Friendship Awarded DRA by Demichev	E 8

EAST EUROPE

Hungary's Grosz Pays Official Visit 17-18 July	G 1
Meets Ryzhkov at Airport	G 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jul]	
Holds Talks With Gorbachev	G 1
Visits Hungarian Embassy [MTI]	G 2
Holds Talks With Ryzhkov	G 3
IZVESTIYA Lists Attendants [19 Jul]	G 5
Exchanges Toasts, Departs	G 5
Biryukova, Delegation Return From Sofia 18 July	G 7
Nikonov Continues Official Visit to Poland	G 8
Views Agriculture With Michalek	G 8
Sees Poznan, Szczecin Combines	G 8
Visits Livestock Station, Plant	G 8
Squadron of Soviet Warships Arrives in Polish Port	G 9
Joint GDR Troops To Conduct Exercise 26-31 July	G 9
Briefs: Joint Polish Trade	G 9

WEST EUROPE

UK Officials Comment on Missiles to DRA Rebels	H 1
[PRAVDA 13 Jul]	
Bonn Embassy Official on Restructuring Resistance	H 3
[Hamburg DPA]	
Cardinal Sin Speaks With Newsmen About Visit	H 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Politburo Discusses Economy, Foreign Visits	R 1
Livestock Minister Transferred; Transport Retired	R 3
Demichev Chairs Conference To Prepare Youth Law	R 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]	
Korolev Comments on Draft Law	R 4
Army, Navy 1941-80 Archive Files Declassified	R 5
Morozov Denies Use of Psychiatry Against Dissidents	R 5

ECONOMIC

Ministers Discuss Implementation of June Decisions [PRAVDA 18 Jul]	S 1
Statistics Board Releases 6-Month Figures	S 6
Statement by CSA's Kudinov	S 7
CPSU: Repair, Building Services 'Unsatisfactory'	S 8
State Acceptance Service To Be Expanded in 1988	S 9
Economist Deryabin Discusses Boosting Economy	S 10

AGRICULTURAL

Livestock Feed Procurement 'Causing Concern' [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 10 Jul]	T 1
---	-----

SCIENTIFIC

Cosmonauts Continue Experiments, Fuel Progress-30	U 1
'Progress-30' Cargo Craft Ends Flight 19 July	U 1
Research Vessel To Study Mediterranean Seabed	U 2

MILITARY

Vazov Addresses Ministry Aktiv on Restructuring [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jul]	V 1
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PACT-NATO GROUP HOLDS ARMS REDUCTION TALKS IN VIENNA

LD200935 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 20 TASS -- A regular meeting was held here today within the framework of consultations between representatives of Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries on problems connected with the working out of a mandate of forthcoming talks on reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

MOSCOW CITES PRAVDA ON ARMS TREATY DRAFT 'FAILURE'

LD182240 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] The Moscow daily PRAVDA blames the failure to complete the drafting of a treaty on medium-range missiles at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the unconstructive position of the United States. Over 3 months since the current round of negotiations started, the Soviet Union has put forward seven concrete proposals, each taking the American side's anxieties into careful consideration. However, Washington has been seeking military advantages for itself. PRAVDA focusses on the issue of American nuclear warheads on West German Pershing 1-A missiles. The American side has been (?alleging) continuously that it is eager to settle the problem of tactical and medium-range missiles on a global zero basis, but what zero can there be in Europe if American nuclear warheads will be kept on the West German missiles, the paper asks.

A. ARBATOV, ACDA'S EMERY DEBATE SDI CONCEPT

PM190929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report on "IZVESTIYA Roundtable Discussion": "SDI: Argument Against Nuclear Deterrence" -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] This meeting around the IZVESTIYA roundtable was between a Soviet academic and a U.S. policymaker -- specialists in nuclear weapons problems who hold different views on them. Taking part in the discussion were A.G. Arbatov, chief of the Disarmament and International Security Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute, and D. Emery, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The dialogue was chaired by an IZVESTIYA correspondent.

[Question] The Soviet Union and the United States are conducting intensive talks on the reduction of individual types of offensive nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, this is the only way to approach the task of ridding the planet of nuclear weapons -- gradually. But this ultimate goal must be the one that is borne in mind first and foremost, right?

D. Emery: It is unlikely that a radical and final solution to the problems existing in the sphere of nuclear weapons balance will be found in the immediate future. This is why it is necessary to think primarily of how to make the world safer at the present historical stage, while there still exists a possibility that force or the threat of force could be applied against a potential enemy.

Now the Soviet Union and the United States are dealing with questions concerning the reduction of different types of nuclear weapons. It is important that their quantity should remain within a reasonable framework, thus maintaining stability in relations between states by preserving the level of deterrence.

Under such conditions neither side would dare take advantage of its superiority, fearing the loss that would be caused by countermeasures. The concept of nuclear deterrence has justified itself since World War II. Despite the fact that both sides have increased their nuclear potential, there has been no conflict between them.

A.G. Arbatov: I have to say that my U.S. colleague and I have different perceptions of the ultimate goal of the nuclear arms reduction process. It is very important to distinguish between an ultimate goal in the form of general and complete nuclear disarmament and an ultimate goal in the form of some indeterminate nuclear balance. Rejecting complete disarmament dooms us to follow along in the wake of military technology. Under this alternative, we abandon the conscious control [upravleniye] of military equipment -- its limitation, the control [kontrol] of the process of its improvement, and ultimately its reduction; and we seem to admit being able only to lay down the ground rules for the continuation of the arms race.

[Question] As time goes by, the question of the impermissibility of transferring the arms race into space becomes increasingly acute. Particular attention in this regard is attracted by the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," more widely known under the symbolic label of the "Star Wars" program. But our assessments of SDI seem somewhat contradictory: First we claim that its implementation is impossible, and then we sound the alarm and warn against the danger inherent in it. How can the impossible be dangerous?

A.G. Arbatov: If we were to examine the essence of the matter, we would see no contradiction in such a presentation of the issue. When we speak of the impossibility of the creation [sozdaniye] of a space antiballistic missile defense [ABM], we bear in mind primarily two aspects. First, it is impossible to create [sozdat] a space-based ABM system ensuring 100-percent defense and impenetrable by nuclear missile weapons. This is in no way unprecedented -- not a single weapon system can be absolutely reliable, just as there can be no perpetuum mobile. But when we talk about defense against nuclear weapons, this axiom acquires a different meaning: Any defense whose reliability indicator is not close to 100 percent is incapable of performing the tasks assigned to it. The destructive power of even a small quantity of nuclear weapons, say a few dozen nuclear charges, is sufficient to cause catastrophic damage not only on the country that is the target of attack but also to the whole world.

This is where the danger lies. While being incapable of defending the state from a nuclear first strike, such a system could create the illusion that it may be possible to provide effective defense against a counterstrike weakened and disorganized by a surprise nuclear attack. It thus increases the possibility of launching a nuclear war, since it encourages the delivery of a surprise nuclear strike in order to boost the reliability of one's own ABM.

D. Emery: The objective of SDI is not to create an "impenetrable dome." I agree with Mr Arbatov: Such defense is evidently impossible, especially in our age.

The SDI concept consists primarily of the need for research in the sphere of technology in order to determine its potential regarding defense against nuclear weapons.

We cannot simply brush this technology aside and bury heads in the sand. Approaching the 21st century, we must bear in mind that we will have to live with nuclear technology and space technology. We cannot hope that progress will halt and that some new technology will not emerge to challenge us. We must learn to live with it; we must learn to control [kontrolirovat] it -- otherwise we will find ourselves under its control [kontrol].

It is sufficient to recall the mid-forties, when the United States presented the "Baruch Plan" -- the strategy of developing nuclear technology under international and supranational control [kontrol]. If only we had managed then to place nuclear technology under international control [kontrol]! But that plan was turned down. And here we are again at a crossroads, but this time on the threshold of space.

This is not at all a matter of the Soviet Union allowing the United States to deploy a new defense system which would give the United States unilateral advantages. On the contrary, we are offering a joint and thorough examination of all questions involving strategic defense in order to make correct decisions concerning the control [kontrol] of this technology in the interests of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. If strategic defense is to become reality, the United States and the USSR must cooperate in it.

[Question] And how is this idea regarded in Soviet scientific circles? Does it not contain a grain of rationality?

[A.G. Arbatov] It has indeed been proposed that we engage in the joint development of military space systems. Mr. Emery cited a historical example when he recalled the "Baruch Plan." This is a brilliant example, but it is more true to say that it refutes my colleague's point of view. If, in the mid-forties, we had embarked on the joint development of nuclear technology, we would have achieved very good results if we had directed this research along peaceful lines. But to pool our efforts to create nuclear weapons? The idea is absurd! And to be used against whom? One another? Or together against other countries? Or out of pure curiosity?

We are told that space technology cannot be avoided, that we cannot hide our heads in the sand. One can agree with this. Indeed, space represents the next logical frontier in man's development. If it is a question of cooperation in the peaceful development of space we are wholeheartedly in favor of that.

But if we are talking about the joint development of space weapons (defensive or offensive, it is all the same), it is as absurd as suggesting that we combine our efforts to create a nuclear bomb. Imagine neighbors who each fear that the other will break into their home and so they begin to put their heads together to think up a bolt for their doors. But if their fears are well founded, the same lock will be more likely to increase the likelihood of breaking and entering.... And if their fears are in actual fact exaggerated, the lock becomes all the more unnecessary.

[Question] Yes, and to be perfectly honest, one finds it very hard to believe that the United States would really be prepared to share the results of its latest developments in the space technology sphere with us, especially developments in the field of military space technology. If it comes to that, in fairly routine scientific and technical exchanges, the U.S. Administration imposes tough discriminatory restrictions, so what would it do if we were talking about space? And what of missiles, if there is a prohibition even on trade in series-produced equipment?

[D. Emery] Cooperation can take various forms.... I do not agree with Mr. Arbatov's graphic comparison that we are proposing to engage in the joint development of locks in order to facilitate premediated breaking and entering. The pace of development of space technology is always increasing and is sometimes very difficult to control [kontrolirovat], including from the security standpoint. We ask the question: Is it possible to use this development to make nuclear weapons less dangerous? We are trying to establish, for example, whether space-based defense would serve as an instrument to rectify an accidental error -- an unsanctioned missile launch, say. We believe that the answers to these questions in the SDI context must be given serious thought, serious joint thought.

[A.G. Arbatov] All the arguments presented by my American colleague regarding the expediency of creating a space-based ABM system are founded on recognition of the need to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons being used, lessen the probability of a nuclear first strike, and so forth. In my opinion, this shows that in the sphere of nuclear deterrence, of which he is so much in favor, matters are not as favorable as they would like to have us believe. And so should we not look for another basis for a security system? Especially as we would not have to look very far -- many elements of this system have already been formulated in the proposals of the USSR and its allies, particularly at the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Of course, a comprehensive security system cannot be limited solely to disarmament; it also requires a fundamental restructuring of the political, economic, and other aspects of international life. But with regard to the military aspect of the problem, the Berlin conference documents and primarily the exposition of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine create a firm, constructive basis for making a move toward real disarmament.

PYADYSHEV EYES U.S. POLICY, AFGHANISTAN AT BRIEFINGS

Cites U.S. Arms 'Pessimism'

PM171449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "Applying the Brakes. From Our Correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The United States has revised its assessment of the prospects for the Geneva talks on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. The formerly cloudless, rosy tints of U.S. officials' statements are smeared with the coal soot of pessimism: The talks have lost their impetus because of the Soviet delegation's position which, they say, is holding up the discussion, and in a number of cases is even moving away from previous positions.

"Such claims have nothing in common with the facts," B. Pyadyshev, presenter of the briefing and first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, stressed at a briefing on current issues of world politics. During the present eighth round of talks alone the Soviet delegation put forward seven specific proposals, and, moreover, points causing concern on the U.S. side are carefully considered in each of them. Among these, a draft agreement, a draft protocol on dismantling and destroying missiles, and a memorandum on initial data have been put forward by us in the medium-range missiles group. And if the treaty has not yet been formulated, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted, it is for one reason -- the unconstructiveness of the U.S. position, and the desire to write into the treaty commitments securing one-sided military advantages for the United States.

In the words of B. Pyadyshev, there are at least four obstacles to the reaching of agreement:

The United States insists not only on unilateral reductions of Soviet medium-range missiles at the first stage, but also on retaining the possibility of converting Pershing-2 into Pershing-1B, and also switching from land-based to sea-based cruise missiles;

Further, the United States refuses to discuss the question of verification in relation to U.S. military bases in third countries which could be involved with U.S. medium-range missiles;

and, finally, the United States is trying to evade a solution of the question of eliminating 72 U.S. nuclear warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles.

The last point attracted particular attention from U.S. journalists present at the briefing. Answering questions from correspondents of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and other publications, the presenter of the briefing explained that Washington is saying with feigned surprise: Raising the question of the 72 warheads is new and unexpected for the United States. In fact it was "unexpected" only because the United States unexpectedly tried to exclude these charges from the "global zero" which the U.S. leadership is proposing to adopt as the basis of an agreement.

At the request of our correspondent, the Foreign Ministry spokesman explained the essence of one more question: verification of the bases.

Inasmuch as U.S. medium-range missiles are sited or are planned to be sited in a number of West European countries, the latter must bear their share of responsibility for verification of the elimination of the U.S. missiles on their territory. In addition to this there is one more group of countries that should be borne in mind -- those through which missile transportation is or may be effected.

In our opinion, every country connected with the U.S. missiles either one way or the other must be included in the system of verification of the fulfillment of an agreement. The U.S. delegation does not agree with this.

The presenter of the briefing also reported that questions connected with the unintentional landing of a Soviet transport aircraft on the territory of Iran have been resolved in a spirit of good-neighborliness and goodwill. The crew and the passengers have already arrived in the USSR. The aircraft itself will be returned soon.

Reports More DRA Casualties

AU161349 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 16 (AFP) -- Soviet and Afghan Army troops in Afghanistan have suffered "additional casualties" in the last six months, owing to the use of modern weapons such as Stinger missiles by U.S.-backed Afghan guerrillas who had gained a "short-lived superiority", a Soviet official said here Thursday.

Deputy Foreign Ministry Spokesman Boris Pyadyshev, commenting on the renewal by Afghan authorities of a six-month unilateral ceasefire which started on January 15, said that the six months had seen stepped-up military activity by the rebels who had received "increased military supplies" from the United States, including anti-aircraft Stinger missiles.

"Of course this created additional difficulties for the Afghan Army and Soviet troops which led to additional casualties among Afghan and Soviet troops and the airforce," Mr. Pyadyshev said, confirming Western reports of the rebels' effective use of the missiles.

He added that "corresponding measures" were being taken to reduce the supplies of such weapons," and this short-lived superiority is being neutralised presently". He did not elaborate on this.

Mr. Pyadyshev said that during the first phase of the ceasefire, which has just been renewed until next January 15, Soviet tanks had been at their bases in secure positions.

He expressed "concern and grief" that "the other side made use of the unilateral ceasefire by Afghan and Soviet troops to exercise military pressure on the Afghan Government".

Mr. Pyadyshev stressed that a political solution was the only way to a settlement in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union maintains an estimated 115,000 troops.

"When will it be possible to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan? The answer is that it depends on the United States," he said, repeating that U.S. support for the rebels was an obstacle on the path to a settlement.

"U.S. policy is leading Afghanistan into a deadlock situation", he said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that Afghan leader Najibullah had in a national broadcast on Tuesday renewed an invitation to opposition groups, including monarchist supporters, to negotiate the formation of a coalition government.

The Afghan leader is offering to "share power with whoever is interested in national reconciliation", he said. Rebel groups based in Pakistan have rejected attempts to draw them into the "reconciliation process".

Also in the framework of the Afghan national reconciliation policy, a new draft constitution was published for "nationwide discussion" Wednesday, and political parties have been legalised within strict guidelines.

'QUESTIONS, ANSWERS' FOCUSES ON DISARMAMENT ISSUE

LD172132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 87

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by foreign political commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev with Political Observer Nikolay Shishlin, commentator Viktor Levin, and commentator Vladimir Pasko]

[Excerpt] [Lavrentyev] Judging from the letters which come in, many Soviet people are following with great attention the development of Soviet-U.S. relations and the progress of the Geneva talks on eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. How are things going at the Geneva talks? Are there many unresolved questions remaining that hinder reaching an agreement? These questions are asked by our regular listener Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov from the village of Krivozerye, Penza Oblast; by Comrades Yakovlev from Cheboksary, and Krivenko from Khabarovsk. I shall ask Political Observer Nikolay Shishlin to reply to these questions and other connected with this theme. Over to you Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] There is perhaps no unambiguous reply to that question. First, I would like to call attention to the fact that in itself an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is quite attainable. In general the lion's share of the work has been done. It was done, to tell the truth, as long ago as Reykjavik during the talks between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President. But it is perhaps difficult to say with confidence that this almost-ready agreement might be signed and will be implemented in the near future. Why is it difficult? Primarily for the simple reason that there are coming to light different approaches by the two sides to certain quite considerable questions that are part of the complex of problems of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

First, I would call attention to the fact that in Europe, or to be more precise in West Germany, there are 72 Pershing-1A missiles that are part of the armaments of the Bundeswehr. But these are operational and tactical missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km and the nuclear warheads for these missiles are in the hands of the Americans. Naturally, when it is a question of a double-zero option, that is the elimination of medium-range missiles and the elimination of operational and tactical missiles, the USSR raises the issue that the U.S. nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles should be eliminated.

But the Americans state that the Pershing-1A's belong to the Bundeswehr and are not included in the arsenal of U.S. armaments. There is no logic in that. Indeed, the carrier missiles themselves are part of the armaments of the West German Armed Forces, but the nuclear warheads are in the hands of the United States. And, indeed, there seem to be poor prospects for an integrated decision on a double-zero in Europe if the fate of these U.S. nuclear warheads is not determined as weapons quite analagous to operational and tactical ones.

That is the first position hindering the final drafting of an agreement. Further, I would like to call attention to the following U.S. line, a line followed not only by the Americans. With regard to medium-range missiles the accord is this: Soviet and U.S. weapons of this class in Europe are to be eliminated and 100 warheads are to remain in the Asian part of our country on Soviet missiles, which in the West go by the name of SS-20. On the United States' own territory there will also be 100 warheads for U.S. medium-range missiles.

It would seem that everything is clear here, but the discussion goes like this: It would be better to reach agreement on a global zero so that there should be no warheads, neither U.S. nor Soviet, neither in the Asian part of the USSR nor in the U.S. territory. Of course, all this looks rather attractive. But this is a superficial attractiveness for the simple reason that this superficially advantageous proposal, this really attractive proposal, is being used as an obstacle to drafting an agreement that is within reach.

The USSR is prepared to discuss the question of a global zero, too, but taking the military-strategic situation in Asia into account, but the Americans do not want to take the military-strategic situation in Asia into account. They say the same with regard to operational and tactical missiles. They would like to turn the zero option in Europe into a global zero but again without considering the military-strategic situation in Asia. So here, too, there appears, if not an actual obstacle, then at least a political one.

There are other complications during the Geneva talks. In particular, there is a difference in the approaches adopted by the two sides to the questions of verification [kontrol]. The USSR really comes out for strict, all-embracing verification of the process of eliminating medium-range missiles and also operational and tactical missiles. The Americans also, verbally, favor strict verification and all-embracing verification, apparently with the idea of using the problem of verification also as a sort of obstacle in the way of drafting an agreement.

In general, I, personally, get the impression that the Americans both desire this agreement but at the same time still think perhaps it is worth haggling a bit more; perhaps the USSR, because of its strategic course of radically improving the international situation, will agree to conditions biased toward the United States. But it must be said that this simply will not happen. And, of course, the politically responsible moment today makes it incumbent that a real dynamism should be given to these talks, otherwise the moment will simply be lost. If this moment is lost, then very unfavorable prospects will be opened in which the arms race not only will be stopped, not only will be turned back, but also might accelerate even more rapidly. But, one way or another, I would say that a yet nothing has been lost. There are possibilities for drafting an agreement. But very much will depend on the U.S. position.

Here is another detail. They talk a lot in the United States about the possibility of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz having a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Of course, such a meeting is possible only if the positions of the sides in Geneva, where the detailed talks are going on, can be brought appreciably closer, leaving some knots of the kind that really do need to be untangled at a higher level.

Returning to your question, let me say that the talks in Geneva, and the state of affairs at those talks, could be assessed as three-plus on a five-point scale.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, a term that has come into use with reference to the Soviet-U.S. talks is the three zeroes. Comrade (Soloteyev) from Perm asks us to explain what is means.

[Shishlin] The three zeroes are made up of the following components: First, medium-range missiles -- missiles with a range of more than 1,000 km. The second zero applies to the operational and tactical missiles as they are called -- those with a range of between 1,000 to 500 km, or better, in the opposite order, from 500 km to 1,000 km. The third zero concerns so-called tactical nuclear weapons, i.e., weapons with a range of less than 500 km. Currently, in practice, it is the two zeroes that are being talked about, though the Soviet Union has repeatedly said that it is also willing to discuss the question of eliminating tactical nuclear weapons. But I think that on the practical plane at present, that problem is not yet at issue, for the simple reason that the West is not even willing to talk about eliminating tactical nuclear weapons.

[Lavrentyev] Many listeners would like to know this: Supposing a Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles were signed, what next? How would the process of disarmament develop? Are there any plans for this?

[Shishlin] I would like to believe, above all, that an agreement on medium-range missiles will be achieved. That would be the first agreement in postwar history not to limit arms, but to eliminate a definite class of weapons, with very wide consequences, inasmuch as it would enable us to pass through the doors that have hitherto been closed. This could create favorable conditions for a chain reaction leading to the solving of questions concerning other categories of arms. I would like to say that the Soviet Union, in concentrating now on solving problems connected with medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe, is by no means forgetting the existence of the class of strategic offensive weapons. There is Geneva, there is a Soviet proposal for a framework agreement on this class of weapons. The Soviet Union is proposing a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, and measures envisaging the strengthening of the regime of the ABM treaty. These are strongly interconnected things. There is a strategic linkage here, because to strengthen the regime of the ABM treaty is actually tantamount to blocking the way to the militarization of space. And in a general way, the Americans have already been given to understand -- in part by the statements of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- that the drawing up of such a framework agreement on strategic offensive weapons, in parallel with solving the problem of medium-range missiles would, of course, be the material, if you like, that could prepare the ground for subsequent discussion at summit level: the ground, in other words, for a meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States.

Further, I want to say that the question of the need to draw up an accord on stopping nuclear tests is by no means closed and those talks are going on with the United States. It's true, unfortunately, that they are going neither well nor badly -- the reason being that the Americans are taking a rather intransigent line. Their basic assumption is that as long as nuclear weapons exist, nuclear testing must continue. Of course, that's a perfectly absurd position. And incidentally, the Soviet unilateral moratorium, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 years, showed that, in itself, this one measure, even taken unilaterally, this measures which we've been forced, in effect, to abandon, has led to very serious changes in the political atmosphere. And the Soviet Union is ready to renew its moratorium at once if only the United States follows suit. The Soviet Union is ready to move in stages toward a decision to ban totally and absolutely the testing of nuclear weapons, beginning, say, by setting limits to the number of tests or to their yield. In other words, the Soviet Union is proposing what is being talked about in the U.S. Congress and is, actually, enshrined in official resolutions of the U.S. Congress.

So I'd like to say that there'll be plenty of work, after an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and on eliminating tactical and operational missiles, has been signed, for the diplomats, and the military, and the politicians. Because in fact, our aim -- strategic aim -- is to arrive at a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. Our strategic aim is to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons as such altogether, along with the taking of deep and serious measures to reduce so-called conventional arms.

Actually, the ideas concerning the problems of cutting back and stopping the arms race are collected and set out in the well-known statement of 15 January, 1986: i.e., in the detailed program for the systematic elimination of nuclear weapons and for ridding the world of nuclear weapons, which is, well, associated with the activity of our state and associated, precisely, with the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. But the first step is very important; therefore, when we talk about the outlook, we have to say that these prospects themselves will open up when the first step has been taken, in other words when an agreement has been worked out on medium-range missiles and on operational and tactical missiles in Europe. [passage omitted]

UNCTAD CHAIRMAN PRAISES SOVIET FUND CONTRIBUTION

PM171525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "UNCTAD: A Common Fund for Commodities"]

[Text] Geneva -- There was a ceremony in the Palace of Nations, in the context of the UNTAD-VII session, at which the Soviet Union signed the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities.

USSR delegation head B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade, signed the documents on behalf of the Soviet authorities. After the signing ceremony an IZVESTIYA correspondent asked Bernard Chidzero [name as published], chairman of UNCTAD-VII, to comment on the event.

The session has nearly completed the first part of the general discussion, he said. And I am particularly pleased to say that the Soviet Union has made a practical contribution to the discussion of complex world economic problems. Soviet membership in the Common Fund will have far-reaching political consequences. It will be perhaps a turning point in the history of our organization, a move in the direction of practical multilateral actions to stabilize the commodities market.

We know what an adverse effect soaring prices for developing countries' traditional export goods have on the economy. The task of the Common Fund, set up in 1980, is to insure all states against such unfavorable fluctuations.

The Common Fund, as the preamble to the agreement says, has a noble aim -- to contribute to economic cooperation and mutual understanding between states, particularly between the developed and developing countries. It is based on the principles of equality and sovereignty and is meant to make its own contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order. To put it briefly, the Common Fund envisages the establishment of special funds of more than half a billion dollars that will help in the struggle against the adverse consequences of price fluctuations in the commodities market.

The fund envisages the creation of two accounts: One for transactions involving "buffer stocks" to stabilize the market, the other to finance "development measures," which involved improving production efficiency, labor productivity, crop yields, transportation and marketing of products, and so forth. Moreover, and I want to particularly emphasize this, the second account, which consists of voluntary contribution, is to provide the impetus for scientific research and developments on a multilateral basis with the participation of all UNCTAD states.

The Soviet Union's signing of the Agreement on the Common Fund, the UNCTAD-VII chairman said, hastens the day when the elaborated documents will enter into effect. I believe that other countries will follow the Soviet Union and we will be able to announce at the present session the completion of important work on establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.

GORBACHEV'S REPLY TO U.S. PEACE MARCHERS DELIVERED

LD172150 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- The reply of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the letter of a group of participants in the American-Soviet Leningrad-Moscow peace march has been handed over to the American side in a ceremony held at the USSR's Embassy in the United States today.

On behalf of the marchers Mikhail Gorbachev's message was accepted by prominent American religious figures John Sharp and Jarvis McMillan. Expressing profound satisfaction with the successful outcome of the peace march, John Sharp underlined that the way to consolidation of international security was through putting an end to the nuclear arms race. He stressed the need of a moratorium on tests, production and deployment of nuclear armaments and delivery vehicles. That would be the first important step towards lessening the threat of a nuclear war and reducing nuclear arsenals, he underlined.

Talking to American and Soviet journalists, Jarvis McMillan said he was glad he witnessed that unique event. He said that all people they met with during their stay in the USSR were exclusively well-wishing and interested.

Letter to Second Group Delivered

LD180916 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] San Francisco July 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

A ceremony of the presentation of Mikhail Gorbachev's answer to a letter from a group of participants in the American-Soviet peace walk that was held from June 14 to July 8 on Leningrad-Novgorod-Kalinin-Moscow route took place at the USSR General Consulate here.

The answer from the Soviet leader was accepted by president of the international peace walk, Allan Affelph [name as received]. Speaking at the ceremony, the American public figure expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government and organizations for assistance in the implementation of a unique joint function aimed at the consolidation of the ideals of peace. Mikhail Gorbachev's letter has become the most impressive event for the peace marchers, Affelph said. The Soviet leader's kindly words about peace and his support for our undertaking give impetus to the progressive movement in the United States, Affelph said.

TASS ANALYST RAPS REAGAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' RADIO ADDRESS

LD191842 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Symptoms of the Washington chronic disease are clearly heard in the anti-Soviet and anti-Nicaraguan attacks contained in Reagan's new radio address: The President is beset with the nightmares of the loss of U.S. positions in Latin America. So, to justify any of his actions to save these positions, the master of the White House has recourse, as was repeatedly the case in the past, to the bugaboo of a communist threat.

In the hope to disguise from the world public and the American people his own militarist bids, the attempts to force an armed solution to Central American problems, Reagan waxes eloquent on a certain Soviet and Sandinist hegemony in the region, demagogically accuses Managua of provoking the arms race in the Caribbean region.

The U.S. President's speech coincided in time with the eighth anniversary of the overthrow of the bloody Somoza regime that betrayed the interests of the Nicaraguan people but menially served Washington. The U.S. Administration should learn if only one, key lesson from the Sandinists' victory -- the time when the United States could view Latin America as its happy hunting grounds is past. However, until today, Washington has not abandoned attempts to bring Nicaragua back to the times of tyranny, to subordinate its freedom-loving people to its will whatever the cost.

The similar hegemonic course is steered towards other Latin American countries as well. This is demonstrated also by the reports turned up in the press recently about the involvement of U.S. secret services in anti-government actions by Argentine military men, by the pressure being put on Peru, and a malicious campaign of hostility towards Panama.

By its anti-Panamanian activity the United States is eager to drive a wedge into the Contadora Group which acts with persistence for a political solution to the crisis in the region, to replace the current lawful Government of Panama, which pursues an independent course on the international scene, with a puppet regime suitable to the White House and fashioned after El Salvador and Honduras so as to perpetuate its military presence in the sensitive Zone of the Panama Canal.

Facts forcefully demonstrate that the U.S. ruling quarters turn their back on any peaceful solutions to conflict situations in Central America, which would be fair for all parties. These quarters orientate themselves only on the force of arms with which they intend to dictate their will to the countries in the region.

It is exactly to this end that the Reagan administration will request, as is reported, from 125 million dollars to 140 million as early as next month for support of the gangs of contras formed by the CIA. Plans are simultaneously devised to stage an act of U.S. direct armed aggression against Nicaragua in case the Somozist mercenaries fail to attain the goal set to them by Washington -- to bring down the Sandinista revolution.

To prod Congress to setting aside allocations for these new dangerous ventures and to condition the public opinion, President Reagan orated in his radio address about communist hegemony in Latin America.

"By shameless lie and deception Washington makes attempts to discredit our relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries", the Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega said. "The Reagan administration seeks in vain to convince all that it is Nicaragua rather than U.S. imperialism that poses a threat to peace and security in the region", he said.

Correspondent Disputes Reagan Claim

LD190900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jul (TASS) -- President Reagan has devoted his latest radio broadcast to crass attacks and fabrications against Nicaragua.

The broadcast was timed to coincide with the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista revolution, which Nicaragua is being forced to mark under arms, repulsing the bandit-like forays by the contras, who are acting at the bidding of the U.S. Administration.

It is no coincidence that anti-Nicaraguan attacks and a desire to present the Contra gangs as "freedom fighters" were the topic of the President's broadcast at this particular time. The scandal involving the diversion to the contras of funds obtained from the sale of arms to Iran in contravention of U.S. laws has undermined the administration's standing. Even before this, support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries did not enjoy much backing in the United States, and now the number of supporters of the policy has declined even more. At the same time, the deadline is approaching by which the White House will have to request the allocation of funds for the contras for the next fiscal year from a Congress in which a substantial number of members of the legislature have an extremely negative attitude toward the continuation of aid to the anti-Sandinista gangs.

"As the American people learn the truth about Nicaragua, their support for the contra cause substantially grows," Reagan declared. He chose not to expand on this theme or to cite the facts. And the facts are as follows: in a public opinion poll conducted for ABC television and THE WASHINGTON POST, the results of which were published last week, 67 percent of Americans opposed aid to the contras. This figure is higher than that in past polls: In other words, as the American people learn the truth about Nicaragua, their opposition to aid to the counterrevolutionaries grows.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS REAGAN-THATCHER TALKS

PM191329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M. Thatcher Concludes Washington Visit"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul -- British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has concluded her brief working visit to the U.S. capital. She held talks with President R. Reagan and Secretary of State G. Shultz, and also met with Vice President G. Bush and U.S. Senate leaders.

As the head of the White House stated following his talk with Thatcher, it included "a detailed discussion of the status of negotiations with the Soviet Union on reducing conventional and nuclear armaments" and "confirmed those priorities in this sphere which were defined at the last meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Reykjavik." Here he bypassed the problem impeding progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe posed by the persistent U.S. attempts to seek to retain the 72 U.S. nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles in the FRG Bundeswehr's arsenal.

The President said that they had also discussed "certain details of both countries' actions relating to the Iran-Iraq war, particularly strategic interests in the region and actions to defend shipping" in the Persian Gulf. It is clear from what he said that on this occasion too he failed to secure Britain's agreement to follow the U.S. example and expand its military presence in the Persian Gulf. Thatcher, however, did actually "give her blessing" to Washington's decision to begin accompanying Kuwaiti tankers with U.S. Navy ships in the near future.

In her statement of reply, Thatcher paid chief attention to the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms limitation. "The world," she said, "is witnessing enormous changes, including changes on a historic scale in the Soviet Union."

Therefore, if they want to be prepared for the challenge they will inevitably encounter in the future and to live in conditions of a more stable and safer world, it is essential for the countries of the West to seize "the unprecedented opportunities which have opened up." However, the prime minister talked next about the "vitally important" need for the West "to maintain the nuclear deterrent factor," "to maintain a strong defense," and about the Soviet Union's mythical superiority in the sphere of conventional and chemical weapons.

Speaking about her position vis-a-vis the situation in the Near East, the prime minister emphasized that Britain and the United States share the opinion that the attainment of peace there is possible only on the basis of "direct negotiations between the sides," and that an international conference must meet precisely these conditions. In other words the prime minister and, as is clear from what she said, the President continue to steer the course of separate deals between Israel and the Arab countries.

U.S. DISCUSSES USE OF SOVIET SPACE FACILITY

LD090911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Valentin Zorin commentary; from "The World Today" program]

[Text] Most curious discussions are now underway in Washington that I would like to tell our viewers about. The topic of the discussions is whether or not an accord should be reached with the Soviet Union on the launch into space of a U.S. communications satellite on a Soviet rocket. It is reported that one of the major U.S. aerospace firms, proceeding from the fact that the U.S. space program has gone into a downturn, is considering the possibility of such a deal. The idea of turning to the Soviet Union with a request to launch U.S. satellites, said George Brown, a member of the House of Representatives, recently in Congress, does not seem exceptionally strange to us: We sell wheat to the Soviet Union, and I think that we should at least display readiness to consider the possibility of buying their goods and services, including services for the launch of satellites.

An indicative article has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is what it says: At a time when the United States is engaged in its Strategic Defense Initiative, which will be useless, the Soviet Union is rapidly outstripping us in mastery of space. While we expend human and financial resources on SDI, the Russians are putting funds into research into space which will bring economic, scientific, and political benefits. The gap between the USSR and the United States in assimilation of space has become a reality. According to the journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Russians have had 90 percent of all world activity in space since 1986.

However, judging from reports in the U.S. press, the Pentagon leaders are categorical opponents of this kind of deal now. Under pressure from them, the administration has hastened to say that it will not give the aerospace company the relevant export license. However, I think that the matter has not yet been closed, since most influential business circles have an interest in the deal. But one way or another, you will agree that the very fact of this kind of situation coming about in Washington, particularly if you take into account U.S. ambitions and technical arrogance, is most indicative.

USSR SUPPORTS DPRK NONNUCLEAR ZONE PROPOSAL

PM171945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Statement by a USSR Foreign Ministry Representative"]

[Text] The DPRK Government is proposing that the Korean peninsula be transformed into a nonnuclear peace zone and for this purpose it is again addressing an insistent appeal to the U.S. Government and to the South Korean authorities to take practical steps to remove from South Korea the U.S. nuclear weapons that are already there and to prevent the siting of new nuclear means in the south. The DPRK Government also believes that Japan must not allow the use of its territory as a staging post for the implementation of U.S. nuclear plans with respect to the Korean peninsula.

As long ago as a year back, the DPRK Government unilaterally proclaimed its refusal of the testing, production, importation, or siting of nuclear weapons on its territory and the banning of their transit through the republic's territory, airspace, and territorial waters. The transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons would not only be a weighty contribution to the cause of eliminating the reasons for tension in Korea, but would also have a salutary effect on the overall political climate in the Far East and would promote the involvement of the whole Asian and Pacific region in the nuclear disarmament process.

The Soviet Union fully supports the DPRK proposal. If the nonnuclear peace zone is established on the Korean peninsula, our country, as a nuclear power, would, for its part, be prepared to give the necessary guarantees that the zone's status would be observed.

DPRK REJECTS UN MEMBERSHIP FOR TWO KOREAS

PM101841 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul -- Only when we have achieved the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis will we decide the question of its UN membership. This is the unshakeable position of the DPRK Government based on the Korean people's unanimous desire for national consolidation. This is stated in a DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum published in Pyongyang and also distributed as an official UN Security Council document.

Calls to join the United Nations now, of which both Washington and Seoul are in favor, are basically an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea and place obstacles in the Korean people's way to unification, the document notes. Donning the guise of champions of peace in the Korean peninsula, representatives of the U.S. Administration and their Seoul accomplices claim that "simultaneous UN membership" by north and south would supposedly help to "reduce tension in this part of the world." At the same time, they invariably reject the DPRK's peace initiatives which indicate specific ways to strengthen peace and security.

IRAN'S LARIJANI, DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Met at Airport by Vorontsov

LD171433 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Larijani, deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs of our country, arrived in Moscow last night at the head of a political delegation and was welcomed at that city's airport by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov, and several officials of that country's foreign ministry. Our country's deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs will carry out his talks with USSR officials today.

Discusses Relations, Issues

LD171648 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Larijani today discussed bilateral relations and a number of international issues of mutual interest.

Mohammed Larijani arrived in the USSR on Thursday with a short visit.

Gromyko Meeting, Gulf Discussed

PM191457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Representative of Iran Received at Kremlin"]

[Text] -- Andrey Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammed Javad Larijani and persons accompanying him, who arrived in the Soviet Union.

The conversation covered some regional problems of mutual interest as well as questions pertaining to the current state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations.

In discussing questions concerning the Iran-Iraq war, Andrey Gromyko set forth the USSR's principled stand. Our country, he said, declares for speediest end to the bloodshed so as to start as soon as possible a search for peaceful political decisions. The sooner representatives of the two countries sit down at the table of negotiations, the better it will be both for Iran and Iraq and the international situation as a whole.

Special attention was devoted to the current situation in the Persian Gulf zone. The sides expressed the common opinion that the aggravation of the situation in that basin is a result of a buildup by Washington of its military presence off the shores of Iran, Iraq and other Arab states. The Soviet Union condemns these actions by the United States.

The Soviet side declared for overcoming the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf area, drawing the attention of the Iranian representative to the statement by the Soviet Government of July 3, 1987. The Soviet Union is known to propose that resolute measures be taken: It is necessary that all the naval ships of states which do not belong to that area be withdrawn from the Gulf within the shortest time possible, and Iran and Iraq should, in turn, refrain from actions that would create a threat to international shipping. These proposals are designed to contribute to creating a healthier atmosphere in the region, eliminating the threat of a broadening of the explosive military tensions existing there. By this statement the Soviet Union again proves its wish to achieve in action a positive settlement of the problems related to the Persian Gulf.

At the same time, as was pointed out by the Soviet side, there is a direct connection between the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in the Persian Gulf. The sooner an end is put to the senseless slaughter, the sooner the tensions built up there by Washington will be eased.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union has always and continues to consistently support goodneighbourly relations with Iran along the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's home affairs. As neighbours, the Soviet Union and Iran should always live in peace and friendship. We are for such relations. Iran will make no mistake if it builds its relations with us on such a reliable and just basis.

On his part M.J. Larijani pointed out the wish of the Iranian leadership for maintaining and strengthening good relations with the Soviet Union. Thus, in particular, he declared for the implementation of new projects in the field of economic cooperation.

We are committed to the philosophy, Andrey Gromyko said, according to which each people establishes order in its country at its discretion. This is one of the main principles of our foreign policy. We call for that also upon other states of the region. Irrespective of their social systems, we should build peaceful, only peaceful, relations between one another. As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, told Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a prominent Latin American writer: Can it be that the countries lack the wisdom to find mutual understanding and to avoid destroying the world because they are different?

In conclusion the sides expressed confidence that such visits, as the current visit of the Iranian delegation to Moscow, are useful and will make it possible to get a better idea of the viewpoint of the neighbour country's leadership.

On the Soviet side the conversation was attended by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Yu.K. Alekseyev, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and on the Iranian side by Nasir Hayrani-Nobari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR.

Received by Shevardnadze

LD171944 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today received Mohammed Larijani, representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran's deputy foreign minister, who arrived in the Soviet Union.

The sides had a detailed exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations, as well as international and regional problems of mutual interest.

Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union comes out in favour of good-neighbourly relations with Iran, their development on a solid and stable basis, and consolidation of positive tendencies which have taken shape in them.

For his part, Mohammed Larijani declared that the Iranian leadership wished to develop cooperation and good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet side confirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand for an immediate end to the bloody Iran-Iraq war and the conflict's political settlement through talks.

The sides expressed mutual concern over the escalation of U.S. military activity in the Persian Gulf, which may lead to the conflict's extension.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that the Soviet proposal that all countries which are not situated in the Persian Gulf withdraw their naval ships from it is important for normalizing the situation in the region.

18 July Departure Noted

LD180742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0656 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- Mohammed Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left the Soviet Union today. He had been in Moscow for a short visit. The responsible members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran who accompanied him also left with Mohammad Larijani.

IRNA Cites Return to Tehran

LD180807 Tehran IRNA in English 0759 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 18, IRNA -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammed Javad Larijani returned home Saturday following a short visit to Moscow at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart Yuriy Vorontsov.

During his visit Larijani met with Soviet President Andrey Gromyko Friday in which expansion of bilateral relations was stressed. He described the recent Soviet call for foreign forces to leave the Persian Gulf as 'positive'.

Larijani said that the U.S. objective in asking the U.N. Security Council to issue a resolution (on the war) was not to solve the issue of war but rather to pave the way for its own intervention and military escapades in the Persian Gulf region. The deputy foreign minister asserted that Iran has alertly kept an eye on all the U.S. moves in this strategic region and has prepared itself to confront it in various dimensions.

The Soviet president, in response, conveyed his warm greetings to his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i and termed Tehran-Moscow ties as 'long-lasting and strategic'. Being neighbors and sharing long borders were 'important factors' in expanding the two countries' relations, he added.

Emphasizing on the exchange and continuation of visits, Gromyko said that such visits, on one hand, indicated the expansion of relations, and on the other, a factor in further strengthening them. The Soviet president condemned U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf and affirmed Iran's views to confront it.

Later, Larijani held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Friday afternoon on international issues as well as expansion of bilateral relations. Agreements were reached on future cooperations in various fields during the meeting.

Larijani also had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials where he discussed 'cooperation at the level of experts in the fields of economy, oil and gas. The way to enforce the agreements was reviewed in the meeting.

In an interview at Tehran airport after his return home Larijani reiterated Iran's support for the political stance of the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf.

Larijani noted that Iran suggested new proposals on the expansion of the 'long time' cooperations in the fields of gas and oil. During the talks a committee to examine the dimensions of the proposal was set up by the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov.

IRAN TO HOLD EXERCISES IN PERSIAN, OMAN GULFS

LD191009 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Nicosia July 19 TASS -- Iran's Navy, Air Force and Ground Forces will hold a military exercise in the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz in August, IRNA news agency has reported quoting Iran's military command.

IRNA quoted an Armed Forces spokesman, in charge of mobilisation of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", as saying that Iran had worked out a plan with a view to countering U.S. forces in the two gulfs.

TEHRAN'S BREAK OF TIES WITH FRANCE REPORTED

LD171951 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Nicosia July 17 TASS -- As was reported by Radio Tehran with reference to a representative of the Foreign Ministry of Iran, Iran has taken the decision to break off diplomatic relations with France.

The decision was taken in reply to the French side's violation of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, said the representative of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. He also pointed to the Iranian authorities' decision to prosecute the French consul in Tehran earlier detained on charges of espionage.

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESS CITES BACKERS, U.S. 'STOOGES'

PM171231 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Najibullah Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jul -- Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has delivered an address to his compatriots on Afghan radio and television.

Today, he said, I am addressing those who are still continuing to struggle against the power of the people and those who are still living far from the motherland. There is no need to prove that we are all living under complex and tense conditions. Let's think what bitter experience teaches us. Let's stop taking up weapons and killing each other. If we do not do this now, tomorrow will be too late. We call you to dialogue, talks, and the quest for ways out of the prevailing situation. Our compatriots have already found this path, calling it the policy of national conciliation. [This and the following additions and variations are carried by Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 July 1987 First Edition p 3 under the headline "Course of Reconciliation. Speech by General Secretary of PDPA Central Committee"] [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "With every passing day we are more and more convinced that there is no alternate to this peace-loving policy, which accords with the people's vital interests and Islamic principles." SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA then deletes the following two paragraphs.]

According to the PDPA Central Committee general secretary, in the 6 months which have elapsed since the proclamation of the policy of national conciliation, the Afghan armed forces have become considerably stronger, acquiring experience in conducting independent combat operations. The first postrevolutionary 5-year plan is being fulfilled and material aid to the protest strata of the population has been expanded. Some 3,200 national conciliation commissions have been created in the country and tens of thousands of patriots, including over 6,000 representatives of the opposition, are members. Over this period over 6,000 prisoners have been released from the prisons.

Practical and constructive steps have also been taken like the proclamation of a unilateral ceasefire and a general amnesty and laws have been passed on aid to returning refugees as have a law on political parties and a draft of the country's fundamental law, and a decree has been approved on the elimination of peasants' debts. At the Geneva talks the Afghan side is coming out with a compromise position. These measures are being implemented in order to open the doors to talks between the PDPA and the DRA Government and the opposition. The task here is to end the war, fratricide, interference, and aggression, and to create conditions for the limited contingent of Soviet troops to return home.

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA resumes] Najib then touched on the principles on which Afghanistan's future should be based. He noted in particular that Afghanistan will be a neutral state, which implies the absence of other countries' armed forces and military bases on its territory.

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "Afghanistan will be nonaligned, will not participate in military-political blocs, will advocate the policy of peaceful coexistence, and will support national liberation movements."]

Another serious question, he continued, is the question of state power in Afghanistan, which will be based on the coalition principle, that is on the principle of peace and national unity. [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "The idea of a coalition is not propaganda nor a fraudulent tactical maneuver, it is an honest policy based on a cease-fire and talks. We are prepared to share power and now announce the decisions that have been taken."]

We believe that the following are on the side of conciliation: the supporters of ex-king Mohammad Zahir Shah, the union of three political parties and moderate sociopolitical figures of former regimes, the leaders of middle-level armed groups, tribal leaders, left-wing democratic organizations, the clergy, private businessmen and merchants, commanders of opposing armed groups within the country, refugees, and other parties, organizations, and individuals within the country and abroad who are interested in implementing national conciliation. Najib listed the state posts offered to the supporters of conciliation. In particular he mentioned posts like deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council (and after the approval of the constitution vice president), deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the supreme court, and a number of ministerial and other posts. With a view to the fuller implementation of the course toward national conciliation, talks may even be held regarding the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Najib then touched on the attitude of the party and state toward private businessmen in the country and toward Islam and dwelled on international problems. [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "The national reconciliation policy, he said, has been greeted with great interest abroad."]

Speaking of relations with the Soviet Union, Najib stressed that they are based on the principle of the friendship on which the Afghan people relied back during the struggle against the British colonialists. The approach toward Afghan-Soviet relations should be built on an objective and long-term basis. The relations between our countries under all previous regimes successfully developed to the benefit of both sides. Friendly relations will also be preserved under the conditions of the coalition government because no one can deny the commonality of the two states' interests based on geographical proximity, common historical and economic interests, and traditions of friendship and cooperation. Najib called the conjectures that the USSR is allegedly limiting Afghanistan's sovereignty a flagrant lie. He pointed out that the USSR and the DRA are making every effort to ensure in practice and to accelerate a political settlement in Afghanistan and around it.

As regards the limited contingent of Soviet troops, Najib continued, I said earlier and I repeat now: There is complete unity between the governments of the USSR and the DRA on this question also. The Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan after an accord is achieved on the cessation of outside interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs and the nonrenewal of this interference is guaranteed. Terror, armed aggression from outside, and fresh bloodshed -- that is what is impeding an all-embracing agreement on Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Therefore let the United States and its stooges in the dirty war answer the question about the time for the return of the limited contingent of Soviet troops to the motherland. [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "Those who hitherto have been striving to keep the border 'hot' and the talks 'cold' should give this some thought."]

Najib urged refugees to return to the motherland and to begin peaceful labor. [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA adds: "The state will provide all the conditions for this. The 62,000 former refugees can serve as an example of the honest approach of the people's power to those who return. They have received material assistance and work, and their children can receive a free education."]

The PDPA general secretary stated: With a view to implementing the policy of national conciliation we are ready as from 15 July to extend the complete ceasefire for a 6-month period. The DRA Armed Forces will only strike in retaliation and at military bases and convoys carrying weapons.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

Met at Airport by Shevardnadze

LD191435 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 19 TASS -- Today Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, arrived in the Soviet Union on a short visit.

At the airport he was welcomed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of Foreign Affairs, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD200714 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held a conversation with Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in the Kremlin today.

The Afghan leader arrived in the Soviet Union on Sunday with a short visit.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES DEPARTING AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

PM141251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Connection With Departure"]

[Text] On 13 July E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received H. Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA's ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with the latter's final departure for home.

In a conversation which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction at the dynamic development of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in various spheres. It was especially pointed out that in accordance with the accords reached during the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, this cooperation is constantly becoming fuller and more effective and is being enriched with new forms and spheres of collaboration.

In the course of the conversation it was noted that the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan continues to gather momentum and is being joined by an increasing number of Afghans in the country itself and abroad. It was emphasized that the first successes of the Afghan leadership's course aimed at achieving peace, ending the bloodshed, and expanding the dialogue with all opposition forces are meeting with widespread response in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side also reiterated its firm support for the DRA's efforts aimed at the speediest possible political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave a high appraisal of H. Mangal's contribution to the strengthening of the historical friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the DRA and wished him success in his future work.

ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP AWARDED DRA BY DEMICHEV

LD170910 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed to the on-going and stable character of Soviet-Afghan relations developing on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect for sovereignty. He spoke in the Kremlin at a ceremony of awarding the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Habib Mangal, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR. It was pointed out that the Soviet people express firm support for Afghanistan's efforts aimed at achieving the earliest national reconciliation in the country.

HUNGARY'S GROSZ PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 17-18 JULY

Meets Ryzhkov at Airport

PM200900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Karoly Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Hungarian Council of Ministers chairman, arrived in Moscow 17 July for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the steps of the aircraft at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

Taking part in the meeting were A.K. Antonov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; USSR Minister M.S. Shkabardnya; A.I. Kachanov, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations first deputy chairman; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev; USSR Ambassador to Hungary B.I. Stukalin; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of Hungary and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

Holds Talks With Gorbachev

LD171751 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today had a meeting with Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Karoly Grosz, who has arrived in Moscow for a friendly working visit.

Some questions of activity of the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party at the present day stage, perfection of the Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological spheres were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

Touching upon the restructuring drive in the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev underlined the fundamental significance of the decisions of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee for the accelerating economic, political and social transformations, the all-round deepening of the democratic principles in Soviet society. The CPSU now has at its disposal an integral concept of restructuring, it is realising deeper its dialectics and regularities. A radical reform in the decisive sphere -- economic is being unfolded on this basis. The experience of friends is being attentively studied, everything which promotes elevation of the national economy of the USSR to a qualitatively new level is being taken up.

Karoly Grosz said that the communists, the public of Hungary ardently welcome the changes in the USSR that are revolutionary in their essence, link with them hopes for strengthening the international positions of socialism, increasing the effectiveness of cooperation between the socialist countries, including within the CMEA framework.

The head of the Hungarian Government spoke about the programme for economic and social development of the country, providing for stabilizing the economy, restoring its balance, further developing the management system, carrying out structural transformations on the basis of progress in science and technology, which was adopted at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are now going through a highly important and crucial stage of their development. They wish to comprehend profoundly and realistically, to appraise the situation and outline what is specifically needed for resolving the tasks confronting them.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wished Hungarian Communists successes in overcoming the current difficulties and ensuring stable development of the national economy.

Having reiterated the invariable adherence of the two parties and countries to the course of Soviet-Hungarian friendship, Mikhail Gorbachev and Karoly Grosz noted that there still existed quite a few untapped reserves in cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, that their effective utilisation could facilitate the speedier solution of many vital issues of economic development of the two countries. Agreements, reached at the Soviet-Hungarian summit meeting in November, 1986, provide a reliable basis for tapping these reserves.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 17 July carries a report identical to the above, adding at the end: "Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attended the meeting."]

Visits Hungarian Embassy

LD180334 Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 17 (MTI) -- Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who arrived for a friendly working visit to Moscow Friday, visited the Moscow Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic after his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In the framework of the meeting with representatives of the Hungarian colony in Moscow, the chairman of the Council of Ministers reported about timely Hungarian home policy issues.

Holds Talks With Ryzhkov

LD181258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- Talks took place today in the Kremlin between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K. Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and Hungarian Council of Ministers chairman, who is in the USSR on a friendly working visit.

N.I. Ryzhkov informed him about the progress in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 1987 January and June plenums of the Central Committee, and the restructuring widely under way in the country directed at accelerating social and economic development, democratization, and renewing all aspects of Soviet life. The head of the Hungarian Government was acquainted with the action program, adopted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, on implementing radical reform of the management of national economy, which creates the prerequisites for fuller realization of the advantages of the socialist system.

K. Grosz spoke about the fulfillment of the decision of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the results of the June and July (1987) plenums of the Central Committee, and measures to implement the programs of economic and social development of the Hungarian People's Republic. He stressed that to resolve the economic and political tasks it is first and foremost essential to consistently strive to attain goals that have been mapped out and to improve work within the country. He noted that the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to attach particular importance to developing mutually beneficial ties with the Soviet Union. He expressed profound satisfaction at his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, during which very important matters of Soviet-Hungarian relations were discussed. The significance of the efforts being made in the Soviet Union and Hungary to solve the tasks of the present pivotal stage in socialist construction, and of mobilizing the creative potential of society, was stressed.

The heads of government noted the fruitful character of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields, which is developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The main attention was focussed on deepening cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and perfecting its mechanism in the spirit of the fundamental accords reached during the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar. It was noted that positive results have been achieved in implementing measures to increase the volume of trade turnover and to introduce progressive forms of productive and scientific and technical integration agreed upon at the meeting of heads of government in December 1986. The creation of joint enterprises has started, direct links are being forged between production and scientific organizations, and close contacts are being established between labor collectives.

The sides noted that only the first steps have been taken in that area and there are great unutilized reserves for transferring economic collaboration between the USSR and Hungary to a level corresponding to present-day requirements. The economic departments of the two countries have been set the tasks of more energetically carrying out work concerned with drawing up long-term cooperation projects in the interests of satisfying more fully the two countries' needs for modern output, and expanding their export capabilities.

In that regard it was acknowledged that it is essential to speed up joint work on preparing a concept of development of economic, and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Hungary for 15-20 years.

The sides agreed to: step up efforts to improve the structure of reciprocal trade; seek an increase in its volume under present conditions, including through direct links and cross-border trade; and improve the quality of mutual deliveries. The need was expressed for specific steps to strengthen specialized and cooperative production, primarily in modern high technology -- microelectronics, robot technology, biotechnology -- and for embarking upon cooperation in reconstructing the production capacities of both countries for these purposes.

Having examined matters of achieving the tasks of the integrated program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries, the sides noted the inadequate pace of the work being done and expressed the intention of stepping up efforts to implement the program. Matters of restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration and CEMA activities were discussed in light of preparing for the forthcoming 43d CEMA session.

The heads of government advocated further deepening of cooperation in science, culture and education; expanding contacts between working people; and increasing links between twin towns and oblasts and labor collectives.

During discussion of topical issues of world politics, complete unity of views was confirmed on assessment of the current situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. The conviction was expressed that the restructuring of international relations should aim at forming a comprehensive system of international peace and security, embracing all areas of international affairs.

The sides emphasized the great importance of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the USSR, Hungary, and the other countries of the socialist community, which is aimed at ending the arms race, banning its emergence into space, disarmament, ridding mankind of the threat of war, and strengthening European and universal peace and security. A feeling of profound responsibility for the future dictated the proposals put forward at the Budapest and Berlin conferences of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and their efforts to implement the program for reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe.

The sides are convinced that an agreement on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe, realistic possibilities for the conclusions of which have been opened as a result of the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, could become one of the paramount practical steps toward removing the threat of nuclear war and freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

A fresh example of the allied socialist countries' sincere desire for peace and the elimination of mutual mistrust and suspicion has been provided by their joint proposal for holding consultations to compare the Warsaw Pact and NATO military doctrines and to exchange views on the imbalances and asymmetry in individual kinds of armaments and armed forces.

Expression was given to the unswerving determination to continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to improve their cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework, and to deepen coordination in the international arena in the interests of consolidating world peace and security.

The talks passed off in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Participants included: Soviet representatives N.V. Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Hungarian representative S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

IZVESTIYA Lists Attendants

PM191427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 87 Morning Edition pp 1,4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Hungarian Talks"]

[Excerpts] Talks took place in the Kremlin 18 July between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K. Grosz, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in the USSR on a friendly working visit. [passage omitted]

The talks took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Participants included: Soviet representatives N.V. Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR Ambassador to Hungary B.I. Stukalin and Hungarian representatives S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR; F. Bartha, chief of the Hungarian Council of Ministers foreign economic ties secretariat; D. Tyurmer [name as published], associate of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department. [passage omitted]

Exchanges Toasts, Departs

LD182326 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] A luncheon was given in the Kremlin by the Soviet Government in honor of visiting guest Karoly Grosz. At the luncheon, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Karoly Grosz gave brief speeches.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, I cordially greet you, Comrade Grosz, and all our Hungarian friends present here, said Nikolay Ryzhkov. We appreciate the fact that your first trip abroad in your new capacity has been a friendly visit to our country. Allow me once again to congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and to wish great success to the Hungarian people in work to further develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Hungary.

Your discussion with Mikhail Gorbachev and today's discussions have confirmed that in principle we have an identical approach to developing Soviet-Hungarian relations. Our countries are working in the same direction to solve tasks facing us in the qualitatively new phase of building socialism.

Our party's recent Central Committee session adopted a program for radically transforming the direction of the Soviet national economy. At the last MSZMP Central Committee session the program of social and economic unfolding was adopted. The essence of the measures prescribed is virtually the same: more socialism and greater scope for the assertion of the huge creative potential of the new social order.

In all this, socialist internationalism is realized. In the spirit of comradeship, mutual assistance, we are striving to help our Hungarian friends, in proportion to our strength, in resolving the complex economic issues because we have become accustomed to keeping in mind both the success and problems in the fraternal country. Fighting shoulder to shoulder for peace and international security, for disarmament and cooperation, for the introduction of a new way of thinking, the Soviet Union and Hungary consider it their main objective to guarantee favorable conditions for the peaceful work of our people and for the consolidation of the positions of world socialism. We highly esteem the homogeneity and deep mutual trust have evolved with the Hungarian leadership, between the Central Committees of our sister parties and governments. Allow me, esteemed Comrade Grosz, to wish you and our Hungarian comrades all the best successes for socialist construction, for the performance of the tasks set forth at the 13th MSZMP Congress. Let the indissoluble friendship and solidarity of our countries and peoples strengthen!

In his reply, Karoly Grosz, on behalf of the delegation and in his own name, greeted the Soviet comrades and all those who took part in organizing and carrying out the meeting. I express particular thanks to Comrade Ryzhkov for the cordial, friendly words, expressing the conviction that the discussions will promote the further development of cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union. We have always accorded extraordinary significance to Hungarian-Soviet relations, said Karoly Grosz. This is all the more topical now, when our country is in an uneasy situation. Hungary, like many other socialist countries, has simultaneously come face to face with the need to go to the intensive path of social and economic development, and to adapt to the situation that has evolved in the world economy.

Despite the sensitive losses that have affected us on the external market, said Karoly Grosz, we are aware that our problems today are rooted in internal affairs. We procrastinate; at times we were irresolute in adapting to internal and external conditions, and in several cases we made unjustified decisions. In fact, we recognized the need for change decades ago; this is attested by our reform policy and our practical activity. Without reforms we would not have those considerable achievements that we can rely on now in overcoming today's difficulties.

On the basis of our experiences we can say that we committed the biggest mistake when we were insufficiently steadfast and consistent in achieving the reform policy; this was partly due to international factors. These findings have been reflected in the program of social and economic unfolding adopted by the last session of the MSZMP Central Committee. This important resolution gives a credible picture and marks the main direction of the further development of the reform; the modification of economic structure; the more purposeful, selective, technological development; the creation of the social and political conditions necessary for this; the more decisive assertion and perfecting of the party's leading role; the extension of socialist democracy; the increasing of the role of publicity; the guaranteeing of a healthy moral atmosphere in society; and the restoration of the respect of constructive work. We now emphasize the determined, purposeful implementation of the program. By virtue of the complexity and multifacetedness of present day tasks, even in the most favorable instance, years are needed for stabilization and creating the foundations for further development.

In our endeavor we can count on the fact that the workers have committed themselves to socialism; they want to act; we can count on the communists' readiness for sacrifice, on all those moral values that our party has attained in the past 4 decades. For our work we take encouragement in the CPSU's initiatives, which are of historic significance, stressed Karoly Grosz. The Hungarian Communists, our public, follow with particular attention, welcome, and support the process of transforming the Soviet national economy and society, which is of revolutionary significance, and renewing socialism in the Soviet Union.

Apart from the particulars and conditions that characterize our countries, the identity of the tasks that face us, the triumph of the paths of renewal and development objectively determine our mutual, internationalist interest in one another's successes. Since the Hungarian side is sincerely interested in the policy of restructuring and openness leading to significant results in the Soviet Union as soon as possible, we are convinced that for the Soviet Union it is also important that our reform policy should be crowned with success. All this creates an even more stable foundation and more favorable conditions for the exporation of reserves in all areas of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and for further deepening cooperation.

In the present phase of development, apart from the political unity built on mutual trust, the renewal of the forms of our economic and scientific-technical relations has a particular significance. It is our common task to adapt to the needs of the time the existing forms of cooperation, which, partly even today, reflect the outlook and demands of the phase of development up to now. The creation of newer mechanisms and instruments -- founded on the effective coordination of interests, on partnerships having an interest in one another's successes, taking into consideration the situations and specifics of our countries -- has become necessary to guarantee, mainly with the help of economic incentives, the appropriate interest. In this event our cooperation could play a dynamic role in developing the Soviet Union and Hungary, in attaining our economic, political and social objectives. In conclusion, Karoly Grosz wished long life to our common cause, peace, socialism, the forthcoming 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, and the development of cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Today Karoly Grosz returned home from Moscow. At the airport Nikolay Ryzhkov and other officials saw him off. At the airport the state flags of Hungary and the Soviet Union were hoisted.

BIRYUKOVA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SOFIA 18 JULY

LD181325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Biryukova today returned to Moscow from Bulgaria. She was met by Comrade Lukyanov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials. During the visit the CPSU delegation and Bulgarian leaders discussed the development of all-round contacts, particularly specific tasks connected with activating practical efforts by the CPSU and the BCP to extend the two countries' interaction in producing consumer goods proceeding from the transfer to new progressive forms of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

NIKONOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

Views Agriculture With Michalek

LD180429 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrade Nikonov is in the Polish People's Republic on a working visit.

[Correspondent V. Beletskiy, identified by screen caption] Yesterday evening a conversation took place at the PZPR Central Committee between Viktor Petrovich Nikonov and Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The parties informed one another of progress in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 10th PZPR Congress in the agroindustrial complex.

During the conversation, note was made of the successful development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland agriculture and the food industry. Attention was paid to the great potential for further developing joint scientific research and direct links between the sectors, farms, and enterprises of our two countries.

Today, Comrade Nikonov visited an experimental plant growing station in Choryn, Leszno Voivodship. The leaders of the station told the Soviet guest of the work being conducted here for increasing the yield of grain, rape, and other crops. The same day Comrade Nikonov visited other agricultural enterprises.

Sees Poznan, Szczecin Combines

LD182244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Comrade Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, who is in Poland on a working visit, visited the Zydovo state agroindustrial combine in Poznan Voivodship this morning. The next stage of the trip was Szczecin Voivodship. A meeting with the party and economic leadership of the voivodship was held on the premises of the PZPR City Committee in the town of Nowogard. Viktor Petrovich Nikonov took an interest in what reserves were available for the intensive development of agriculture. The CPSU Central Committee secretary also visited the Polish-Soviet Friendship agricultural cooperative combine in Witkowo.

Visits Livestock Station, Plant

LD191931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Poland on a working visit, continued to familiarize himself with agroindustrial enterprises in Szczecin voivodship. He visited the experimental livestock breeding station of the Livestock Breeding Institute in Kolbitz which bears the honorable name of an enterprise of socialist labor. The station carries out a great deal of scientific and applied work on using industrial methods of breeding horned cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary today visited Police Chemical Combine. This enterprise specializes in the production of complex mineral fertilizers, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and ammonia. Comrade Nikonov acquainted himself in detail with the range of the fertilizers produced and the measures taken by the enterprise to protect the environment.

SQUADRON OF SOVIET WARSHIPS ARRIVES IN POLISH PORT

LD182223 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw July 18 TASS -- A squadron of Soviet warships to include the missile cruiser "Grozny" and the large anti-submarine ship "Slavny" under the flag of Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, the commander of the Baltic Fleet that holds two Orders of the Red Banner, today arrived in the Polish city of Gdynia on an official friendly visit.

The visit is to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 43rd anniversary of Poland's proclamation a republic.

Representatives of the squadron's command paid visits to provincial and municipal bodies of people's power, the command of the Navy of the Polish People's Republic, and received the hosts aboard the ships.

The delegations of several enterprises of Gdynia, Gdansk and Sopot visited the Soviet ships.

JOINT GDR TROOPS TO CONDUCT EXERCISE 26-31 JULY

LD171635 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The group of Soviet troops in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the National People's Army of the GDR will conduct, under an agreement with the GDR Government, a joint troop exercise in the territory of the German Democratic Republic in the area of Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Templin, Neustrelitz and Wietstock on July 26-31. The purpose of the exercise is to upgrade the troops' field training standards.

Large and small units of land and air forces are also drawn in the exercise. The total strength of the troops involved in the exercise is some 25,000.

Under the document of the Stockholm conference, the GDR Government invited observers from all the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the exercise.

BRIEFS

JOINT POLISH TRADE -- A wider range of goods in the shops of Kaliningrad Oblast and the neighboring Olsztyn and Elblag Voivodships in the Polish People's Republic will be promoted by the cross-border exchange of everyday goods. USSR and Polish trade representatives have signed a contract worth about R3 million. The exchange will take place on a noncurrency, goods-for-goods basis. The direct cooperation of the neighboring countries' trade organizations will bring mutual benefits. The goods market will become more varied and complete. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jul 87 LD]

UK OFFICIALS COMMENT ON MISSILES TO DRA REBELS

PM131429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 87 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch under the rubric "Echo of Events: Rumors and Facts": "On Whom the Blowpipe Missiles Are Targeted"]

[Text] London -- The protest lodged with the British ambassador to Moscow by the USSR Foreign Ministry last week in connection with London's deliveries of Blowpipe missiles to the enemies of the Afghan revolution evoked, putting it mildly, a very peculiar reaction in Whitehall.

Summoning the diplomatic correspondents of newspapers, radio, and television here, a Foreign Office spokesman, who wishes to remain anonymous, declared that the accusation leveled by the Soviet side against the British authorities "was based on unconfirmed newspaper reports" and an "incorrect reading" of recent statements in the House of Commons of ministers responsible for the government's foreign policy.

He produced no arguments to refute the facts cited in the Soviet statement. Indeed, he was unable to do so, since the factual information available on this subject fully confirms the correctness and validity of the assessments contained in the Soviet statement.

First of all, the deliveries of modern arms to the Afghan dushmans have been reported on several occasions in the British press. On 17 June, for instance, the London newspaper THE INDEPENDENT front-paged a detailed account by its defense correspondent M. Urban describing how the British secret services, in cooperation with the CIA, organized a ramified system of secret shipments of British antiaircraft Blowpipe missiles to Afghan terrorist groupings, using NATO bases in various parts of the world for this purpose and also drawing on the "services" of third countries.

The first shipment of these lethal weapons consisting of 30 missiles and 12 launchers was dispatched to training camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries via Saudi Arabia back in 1985. Soon afterward the dushmans placed another order for Blowpipe missiles. On this occasion it was already a matter of 300 missiles and a corresponding number of launchers. This order, estimated at several million pounds sterling, was placed with the Short Brothers company in Northern Ireland. Despite the enormous scale of this deal, a very limited number of people knew about it.

There were reasons for this. The order was given a special code number and came officially from the U.S. Government. Under existing agreements between London and Washington, in a case like this, the Americans have to state for what purpose the purchased arms are intended. In this case, as the correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT has established, the lethal gifts of the Anglo-American allies were dispatched from the Aldergrove military airfield outside Belfast. From there they went to a British military base in the Mediterranean and from there via Egypt and a Persian Gulf state directly to the Afghan terrorists.

At about the same time, emissaries of the Afghan counterrevolution began to pay visits to London. One of them, Abdul Haq, boasting that the bandit groups under his command were downing aircraft around Kabul, was received by Prime Minister Thatcher at her official residence at No. 10 Downing Street on 11 March 1986.

The content of the talks held between the head of the British Government and the Afghan dushman envoy has been kept top secret, of course. However, few people here doubt that what was discussed behind the age-blackened bricks of the facade of No 10 Downing Street was the buildup of military deliveries by those who pursue the aim of drowning in blood the cause of the Afghan people's freedom and progress. It is no coincidence that only a month after this meeting G. Howe, the British foreign secretary, toured Afghan counterrevolutionary camps in Pakistan where he said meaningfully: "The time has come for action, not words."

It can only be added here that by August of last year the Afghan Government was in possession of some 30 Blowpipe missiles captured from the dushmans. One of these missiles with the serial number 186522A was part of the first shipment produced at Short Brothers, as THE INDEPENDENT's correspondents have established...

These are the facts about British arms deliveries to the enemies of the Afghan revolution. It is indicative that not one of these facts has been refuted by the official British authorities.

Now about the statements in the House of Commons. During a foreign policy debate Foreign Secretary G. Howe called on the MPs "to thank God for the fact that modern weapons are reaching" antigovernment forces operating in Afghanistan. Backing up her boss, L. Chalker, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, declared: "Successive governments have backed sales of military equipment when this was in the political, strategic, and defense interests of the United Kingdom..."

Since these two statements were made in the context of highly specific questions relating to the government's role in the deliveries of Blowpipe missiles to the Afghan rebels raised by the Labor MP T. Dalyell, they sounded like a direct confirmation and de facto admission of London's complicity in the military actions against the legitimate government of Afghanistan. Therefore there can be no question of any "misreading" of these statements, as the British Foreign Office spokesman would have it.

After the publication in the local press of the anonymous "replies" by the British Foreign Office to the Soviet protest note concerning Britain's involvement in the military actions on Afghan territory, I met with a group of British MPs and asked them to comment on the situation which has taken shape.

"I am extremely concerned and very alarmed by the fact that our government is not just stubbornly refusing to provide the necessary information on this serious question but is, essentially, insisting on its right to dispatch arms of Afghan antigovernment forces," T. Dalyell told me. "This position does not tally with the declarations by Prime Minister Thatcher of the desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union made during her recent visit to your country. I understand the concern expressed on this subject in the Soviet Foreign Ministry statement. It is well-known how nervously our governments reacts to reports of the collection of funds for and arms deliveries to opponents of the British regime in Northern Ireland carried out by the Noraid organization in the United States. You can imagine what a storm of indignation it would cause in Whitehall if someone tried to supply the Republicans in Northern Ireland with weapons equivalent to the Blowpipe missiles. As for Afghanistan, the road to peace and tranquillity in that country leads through national reconciliation. And the more lethal weapons delivered to the counterrevolutionary forces, the longer and more painful this road will be."

"The deliveries of Blowpipe missiles to the opponents of the Afghan Government are an act of impermissible interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state," another member of the House of Commons, Labor MP R. Brown said. "We insist that the government submit to parliament all the information on this question. Unless this is done in the near future, we see no other way but to commission an independent parliamentary inquiry. The problem of arms deliveries to the enemies of the Afghan revolution is too serious and its consequences too dangerous to be left to the discretion of those who are clearly interested in the continuation of the war in Afghanistan."

In an effort to get hold of additional information on this question I called Short Brothers, where the Blowpipe missiles are manufactured. The telephone was answered by a lady who said she was the head of the public relations department. Warning me that I would not be able to publish her name in the press, she said: "We have, on several occasions, denied reports on shipments of our missiles to Afghanistan."

"According to the press reports the Blowpipe missiles were not shipped there directly. How do you explain that?" -- I asked.

"That is outside our sphere of competence. I can only repeat that our firm did not ship Blowpipe missiles to Afghanistan" -- that was the answer.

Investigating the Blowpipe affair, you involuntarily recall the words of the famous U.S. publicist S. Harrison: "Washington's policy with regard to Afghanistan consists of fighting to the last Afghan and preventing the withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country, come what may."

Judging by London's practical steps, it follows the same line -- the line of encouraging bloodshed under the guise of a hypocritical "concern for the restoration of the Afghan people's freedom and independence."

BONN EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON RESTRUCTURING RESISTANCE

LD131059 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Bad Kreuznach (DPA) -- Valeriy Rogozhin, first embassy secretary of the USSR Embassy in Bonn, has reported on resistance to restructuring in the Soviet Union. There is a genuine, as well as deliberate or arbitrary resistance to the new, the diplomat said on Sunday evening at a function in Bad Muenster am Stein-Ebernburg. (Bad Kreuznach district). It is, above all, members of a bureaucratic strata with socially unjustified privileges, such as some employees of the central economic offices or local administrations, who cling to the old. In addition there are "black marketeers and intermediaries, corrupt characters, and thieves."

However, restructuring will win because it is necessary, Rogozhin stressed. Qualified working people such as workers, engineering personnel, teachers, doctors, and industrial managers are especially interested in the acceleration of the reform. In no way could the situation in the Soviet Union be compared with that in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, or Poland "on the eve of the counterrevolutionary uprising," the diplomat said. There are no anti-socialist forces in the Soviet Union who, under cover of the restructuring process, seek to eliminate socialism. Each socialist country is an independent sovereign state with its own national peculiarities and traditions.

CARDINAL SIN SPEAKS WITH NEWSMEN ABOUT VISIT

LD180332 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines Archbishop of Manila Jaime Cardinal Sin has met today with Soviet and foreign newsmen and shared his impressions of the stay in the USSR.

The visit of the delegation led by him began on July 9. Apart from Moscow, the guests visited Kiev, Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius and Kaunas. They are planning to visit the Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra, a monastery near Moscow, which was founded 650 years ago.

"The days of our visit are the most exciting days in the recent years of my life," Cardinal Sin said. "I have learned much. My spirit was unusually enriched as a result of the contacts held, I will always be grateful to the Moscow patriarchy, all hierarchs, clergymen and believers, all the Soviet people for the warmth and sincerity of the reception."

Cardinal Sin said that his pilgrimage was not of a political character. It is being made in the year preceding the 1,000th anniversary of baptizing of Russia, and at a time when the Catholics are celebrating the year of St. Mary. The religious figure said with profound satisfaction that he had an opportunity to pray in churches devoted to St. Mary, who is highly revered by the believers. He added that upon returning home he was planning to sponsor the construction in Manila of a chapel devoted to St. Mary, the intercessor. "In that chapel," the cardinal said, "we will pray for strengthening mutual understanding between people. It will be the place where I will particularly often recall my remarkable travel to Russia."

Cardinal Sin told newsmen about his meetings with religious and public figures and statesmen. The guests were tremendously impressed by their visits to temples in Latvia and Lithuania. The cardinal took part in making eucharist in connection with the celebrations on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in Lithuania.

The religious figure pointed out that during the trip he had occasion to hear much about the significance of glasnost, the new openness of Soviet society today. In that connection he said: "I believe that glasnost will enable the wealth of the Russian spirit to achieve even better results both for the peoples of the USSR and the peoples of the whole world."

In conclusion the cardinal answered numerous questions of newsmen.

The Filipino guests are to wind up their visit next Sunday.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOREIGN VISITS

LD171709 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

At its latest session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed organizational, political, and economic measures connected with the practical implementation of the decisions of the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

It endorsed organizational-political and propaganda measures aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the plenum. A procedure and timetable were specified for examining remarks and suggestions from participants of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The integrated plan for carrying out a practical restructuring of the management of the economy, which was drawn up by the USSR Council of Ministers, was approved. During discussion of these questions, it was emphasized at the Politburo session that the key to accomplishing the tasks that have been set lies in ensuring the real participation of the broad masses of the people in managing the economy, and in making every worker a true master in the workplace, in the collective, and in society. Attention was drawn in this connection to the necessity of strictly observing in practice the provisions of the Law on State Enterprise [Association].

Documents were approved on improving the management of the economy. Approval was given to the decisive areas of restructuring in the areas of planning, material and technical supply, pricing, the finance and credit mechanism, and other spheres of activity finalized so as to take into account the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The question of expanding state acceptance of products was examined. A decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which was passed on this question notes that the introduction of state acceptance helps to raise the quality of products; the organization of labor is improved and technological discipline is enhanced. The measures which have been taken are actively supported by the working class and all the working people of the country.

It was deemed necessary to introduce, as of 1 January 1988, additional state acceptance at a number of enterprises producing goods of vital importance to the national economy and consumer goods, at factories of the processing branches of the agro-industrial complex and construction industry, and also at enterprises supplying materials and accessories for products which are being received by state acceptance.

In certain republican and kray and oblast centers state acceptance is envisaged for residential buildings, children's preschool establishments, and other social and cultural amenities that are being commissioned.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of strengthening the material and technical base of research in high-energy physics, and the program for its development up to the year 2000. Plans were made for the building, in the country's leading scientific centers, of unique acceleration complexes and a number of other experimental installations; and for the reconstruction, expansion, and building of facilities of the experimental and production base.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, together with the interested ministries and departments, were instructed to take measures for the broad development of fundamental and applied work in this scientific field.

The question was examined of radically improving the nurture, teaching, and material security of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care. Measures were specified for improving the process of instruction and education; improving medical services; and further developing and strengthening the material and technical base of the houses of the child, children's homes, and boarding schools. The task was set for carrying out a decisive turn, on the part of party, trade union and komsomol organizations, local soviet and economic bodies, the labor collectives of the base and sponsoring [shevtvovat] enterprises, and the broad public toward the vital problems of the upbringing of children and adolescents. The necessity was indicated of considering this work as a vital task of the party, of the state, and of society. Support was given to a suggestion from the public that a Vladimir Ilich Lenin Society Children's Fund should be set up. This is to be an all-union mass organization combining the efforts of citizens; labor collectives, public organizations, and creative unions; it will develop in every way the Leninist tradition of a protective and caring attitude toward children.

The Politburo examined the results of the conversations and negotiations of Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko with Von Weizsaecker, the FRG's federal president, and of Comrades Shevardnadze and Yakovlev with Genscher, the FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, which took place within the framework of the FRG federal president's official visit to the Soviet Union.

The conversations and meetings with the FRG state official in Moscow were useful. They provided an opportunity to compare the positions of our countries in international affairs, focus attention on the issues of halting the arms race and disarmament, on a cardinal improvement in the situation in Central Europe, and on the need for a fresh approach to the solution of contemporary problems.

The main pressing task is to free the European Continent from medium-range nuclear weapons and operational and tactical missiles. In this connection the hope was expressed anew that the FRG Government will not put obstacles in the way of this process and will take the appropriate steps to facilitate the achievement of an accord on this issue in Geneva.

It was noted that despite political and ideological differences and a different military and strategic orientation the USSR and the FRG can be partners. The Soviet side confirms its readiness to develop stable relations which are not subject to the transient moment, with the FRG as a significant West European partner, provided it be understood that the FRG will display a similar readiness and will not burden it in any way. There are broad objective possibilities for cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the construction of the common European house on the basis of recognition of and respect for the realities in Europe and the strict observance of the Moscow treaty and its filling with life. A new productive page can be opened in relations between the USSR and the FRG by the joint efforts of both sides. This would accord both with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and also with the interests of the whole continent.

There was an examination of the outcome of Comrade Ryzhkov's visit to Austria and the results of his talks with Vranitzky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, and with other state officials.

It was noted that this visit confirmed the traditionally fruitful character of Soviet-Austrian relations and showed a mutual interest in an expansion of bilateral cooperation in the political and economic fields and in the sphere of culture and humanitarian links.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Dobrynin on the results of the consultative meeting of revolutionary-democratic parties for peace, security, and good-neighborly cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region which took place on 7-9 July in Ulaanbaatar, and approved the activities of the CPSU delegation at this meeting. The significant importance was noted of the desire expressed by the fraternal parties taking part in the meeting to make their multilateral contacts more regular and varied in order to seek together ways of consolidating peace, eliminating tension, and improving the political climate in Asia and the Pacific Basin, in which the peoples of this extensive and most populated part of the globe are vitally interested.

A report was heard from Comrade Razumovskiy about the results of the visit to the PRC by a delegation of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was noted with satisfaction that the meetings and conversations during the visit with the leadership of the corresponding commission of the Chinese National Peoples Congress and other Chinese officials and the exchange of information on the activities of the supreme organs of power had taken place in a comradely atmosphere and had been interesting and useful. A positive assessment was given to the plans for an expansion of parliamentary links between the USSR and the PRC and also contacts through local organs of power.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered certain other domestic and foreign policy issues.

LIVESTOCK MINISTER TRANSFERRED; TRANSPORT RETIRED

LD191409 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Leonid Khitrin of the post of Minister of Machine Building for Livestock Farming and Fodder Production of the USSR in connection with a transfer to another job.

Sergey Afanasyev has been relieved of the post of minister of heavy and transport engineering of the USSR in connection with his retirement.

DEMICHEV CHAIRS CONFERENCE TO PREPARE YOUTH LAW

PM251029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference in USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A conference to examine the preparation of the draft USSR Law on Youth has been held at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Party, soviet, and Komsomol workers and representatives of interested ministries and departments and public organizations who spoke at the conference supported the idea advanced at the 20th Komsomol Congress that it is necessary to prepare such a draft law.

The basic principles of the draft law were discussed and the procedure for organizing work on preparing it defined.

A commission and working party comprising representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, republic Komsomol organizations, interested ministries and departments, and academics are being set up.

The conference was chaired by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The following took part in the conference's work: T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; USSR Justice Minister B.V. Kravstov; M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; and senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments.

Korolev Comments on Draft Law

LD081005 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union started preparing a draft law on youth.

Yuriy Korolev, section head at the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, told TASS that young people themselves had sponsored the law. The idea was born during the preparation for the 20th Congress of Komsomol, the largest youth organization of the country, which took place last spring. It was approved during the congress and was backed in the speech delivered at the congress by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The aim of the law is, on the one hand, to define specific obligations of society and the state with respect to the younger generation and, on the other, duties of young people to society.

The fact that the drafting of the law started now is attributed to peculiar features of our times. Young people want to participate in the reorganization, under way in the country, on a broader scale, more actively and with greater vigour. The legislature -- the USSR Supreme Soviet -- sees it as its duty to help them in this undertaking.

Many organizations, including Komsomol, legal establishments, trade unions, the USSR Academy of Sciences and creative unions, participate in preparing the bill. Now the concept of the bill is being worked out, and studies are made of experience of socialist countries which have laws on youth, say, Hungary, the GDR and Cuba.

This is a new type of work, since the country had no special legislation on young people. Quite a number of questions pop up. For instance, who can be considered youth: people under 25, 30 or 35? There are various viewpoints on this score.

The preparation of the new bill -- it will be offered for a nation-wide discussion for sure -- will take at least two years, believes Yuriy Korolev.

ARMY, NAVY 1941-80 ARCHIVE FILES DECLASSIFIED

LD172130 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Most restrictions on the publication of documents dating from the Second World War have been lifted, the daily IZVESTIYA reported today.

"The war archives is a rich source of information. Collected in them are materials of the Soviet Army and Navy in the period 1941-1980. Overall, there are some 30 million archive files. Either no one or only a very narrow circle of people had access to them. Now, operational and combat documents as well as materials of political nature have been declassified. This is largely due to today's need to speak truthfully and frankly about the war and combat operations," head of the Historical Archive Department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Lt. Col. I. Venkov, said in an interview.

All of them, as far as possible, will be made available. The most important documents of the Second World War period will be included in a five-volume collection of documents of the USSR Armed Forces, on which military historians and archivists are currently working.

MOROZOV DENIES USE OF PSYCHIATRY AGAINST DISSIDENTS

LD201013 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 20 TASS -- In an interview with the journal SOVIET UNION Academician Georgiy Morozov has refuted allegations of the Western press about some 'repressions by means of psychiatry' against dissidents in the USSR.

Academician Morozov, director of the Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry, said that long before some so-called dissidents had left the USSR it had been found out that they had suffered from various types of mental disorder, the ones that called for their hospitalization.

Some of them committed socially dangerous actions because of their psychic disfunction and in accordance with the penal code underwent forensic psychiatric examination the way it is done the world over.

Only those against whom criminal proceedings are instituted undergo a psychiatric examination in the USSR, and not all the dissidents, as it is sometimes asserted in the West. They try to conceal their illness, otherwise no one will believe their inventions to the effect that absolutely healthy people are put into mental institutions in the USSR.

"Our institute was visited by a group of Austrian and Danish psychiatrists. They examined the patients over whom the Western propaganda staged an uproar. The psychiatrists stated, some point-blank, others with reservations, that the patients were really mental cases. During an international symposium on schizophrenia specialists were shown the patients, and none of them called in question the correctness of the evaluation of the state of their health as morbid. Austrian psychiatrists came up with a statement to this effect over TV and were immediately accused of 'pro-Soviet propaganda'", Academician Morozov said.

MINISTERS DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF JUNE DECISIONS

PM191240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held on 17 July to examine the concrete tasks of the USSR Government, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. A report on this question was delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that the steady implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum's decisions -- revolutionary in design and innovative in their profundity -- on the radical restructuring of economic management is a task of paramount importance for all state management organs. As was noted in the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, in order to embark on the 13th 5-Year Plan with a well-oiled economic mechanism and ensure the transition to an integrated system of economic management, it is necessary without delay to embark on the phased implementation of a package of measures to radically reform the leadership of the national economy. The consistent implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee's June plenum will have a powerful influence on all spheres of Soviet society's activity and on the acceleration of national economic development, and will ensure that it embarks on a fundamentally new stage.

The main task in the first stage of the implementation of this work must be the formation of the plan for economic and social development for 1988 on the basis of the new economic management conditions and taking maximum account of the demands of the integrated system of management, which is an essential condition for the bringing into force of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

At the USSR Council of Ministers session there was criticism of the USSR Gosplan, individual ministries and departments, and the union republic Councils of Ministers for omissions in the sphere of planning and slowness in restructuring it in strict accordance with the new methods of economic activity and management and with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). Despite the decisions adopted on switching the enterprises of many sectors over to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing from January 1988, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance underestimate the importance of the immediate elaboration of state orders and stable norms -- the pivot of economic methods of management -- and their communication to the enterprises. This attitude could lead to serious disruption in the initial stage of the restructuring of the economy.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, standing bodies of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers draw up the plan in the new way and ensure that it is fully balanced. The need was indicated, in formulating state orders, drastically to reduce their extent, so that enterprises have the opportunity, in drawing up their own plans, guided by state requirements, to work autonomously with consumers, satisfy their requirements more fully, and conclude economic contracts in good time.

It was noted that the tasks of the long-term development of sectors of the national economy must not be lost sight of. [paragraph continues]

It was judged necessary to launch active work in preparing the draft plan for the 13th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR Gosplan was severely reprimanded for its poor implementation of work to organize wholesale trade in the means of production. In view of the fact that the transition to wholesale trade is a key avenue in improving material and technical provisions for the entire national economy, the USSR Gosplan is instructed to ensure that the proportion of wholesale trade in the total volume of output sales is increased to 60 percent by 1990, and to complete the switch by 1992.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that in the new economic management conditions based on the provisions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), the necessary result can only be achieved on condition of a decisive restructuring of the financial and credit mechanism. A number of ministries and union republics are seriously criticized for failing to adopt measures to strengthen the financial position and eliminate losses at enterprises, and for the persistence of the pernicious practice of turning to the USSR Government with requests for the allocation of financial resources to cover thriftlessness.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that as a first step toward the consistent implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, exhaustive, concrete measures be adopted to improve the financial position of enterprises, so as to ensure that their transfer to full economic accountability and self-financing from 1988 is not carried out merely formally. It was noted that the USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR banks, as well as their local organs, are restructuring their work only slowly and are still not influencing the radical improvement of the finance and credit machinery.

In the conditions of the radical reform of economic management an important role is assigned to improving the organizational structures of management. This is a multifaceted task. It covers all echelons of management and should be tackled comprehensively and systemically. The USSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of the leaders of central economic organs and union republic Council of Ministers to the poor organization of work on restructuring the activity of the apparatus.

Attention was drawn to the need to draft measures to radically restructure the organizational structures of management in sectors of the national economy, simplify them considerably, and reduce the numerical strength of the management apparatus. Ministries are instructed to amalgamate existing production and science-and-production associations and create state production associations of the new type.

It was noted at the session that the review and setting to rights of the composition and structure of republican organs of economic leadership have been impermissibly delayed. In the light of the new tasks to improve territorial management, union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to draw up general outlines for management of the national economy of the union republics and submit them to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Republican Council of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms were warned of serious omissions in their work to develop the sociocultural sphere and expand consumer goods production and the service sphere. In this connection the attention of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Social Development was drawn to the need for more practical work with republican management organs to tackle these questions.

It was noted that work on the restructuring of the economic mechanism is not being carried out sufficiently actively in the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] system. Its leadership is instructed to give profound consideration to urgent measures to improve the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex, in order to ensure from 1 January 1988 a successful transition to full economic accountability and self-financing for sovkhozes, industrial enterprises, and organizations of the agro-industrial complex in 20 oblasts and 3 union republics.

The USSR Council of Ministers pointed out to the USSR Gosagroprom the impermissibility of the bureaucratic imposition on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex of agricultural hardware which they do not need. In future such instances will be regarded as contrary to economic methods of management.

The need was stressed for a significant acceleration of all work in the restructuring of the management of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the application of economic methods. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is instructed actively to influence the transfer of sector institutes and scientific organizations to full economic accountability.

In order to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum on compiling the state plan for the 13th 5-Year Plan at the new prices, the USSR State Committee for Prices is instructed to approve a comprehensive plan for the interlinked restructuring of the system of wholesale, purchase, and retail prices and tariffs. A procedure is laid down for the drafting of a provision on state monitoring of compliance with price discipline in the country.

The USSR Council of Ministers expressed concern at the state of work to introduce new wage rates and salaries in production sectors of the national economy. It was noted that alongside the positive results in this matter, at many ministries the resolutions of this very important social task has been left to take its own course. It was deemed necessary to hear reports at the USSR Council of Ministers from a number of ministries and departments on the state of this work.

One of the most important conditions of the successful implementation of the restructuring is the retraining of cadres and the improvement of their qualifications.

However, certain leaders of ministries and departments have a formalistic approach to this important matter and fail to take account of the urgency and complexity of the situation. As a result many leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises have not fully grasped the essence of the new economic methods of management.

The coordination of all work to implement the radical reform of economic management is entrusted to the Commission for Improving Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism.

The monitoring of the implementation of the measures planned and the profound and comprehensive analysis of the progress of work are entrusted personally to ministers, department leaders, and chairmen of union republic Councils of Ministers.

The USSR Government, in exercising leadership of the radical restructuring of the country's economic management system, will constantly monitor the state of affairs in bringing into force the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) and the effectiveness of the work being done by central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers. The USSR Government will channel its efforts into the steady implementation of the party's economic strategy, will be guided by the Leninist principles of economic activity, will do everything necessary to ensure the comprehensive democratization of management of the national economy, and will firmly and persistently put into practice the principles and provisions of the integrated management system in the light of the demands of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum.

The USSR Council of Ministers examined the question of measures to ensure fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development and the country's budget for 1987.

As the results of the development of the national economy in the 1st half-year show, as a result of the adopting of additional measures it proved possible in the main to overcome the laggardness which was allowed to occur at the beginning of the year, overcome the hitch, increase the intensiveness of work, and ensure, in the 1st half-year as a whole, a further growth in social production and the Soviet people's living standard. In the first half of 1987 industry reached the production growth rates envisaged in the plan calculations for that period. The sectors of the fuel and energy complex and metallurgy worked steadily. In the agro-industrial complex the rates of growth of agricultural output ensured were in excess of those planned for the year, and the production and purchase of livestock products increased. The plan for housing construction was fulfilled. The commissioning of apartment blocks out of state capital investments increased by 17 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

At the same time, as was noted at the session, the situation in the economy remains strained. Stable and smooth work has not been ensured in many sectors of the national economy, and nearly one-fourth of industrial associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their contractual commitments for output deliveries to consumers, which had a negative effect on the balance and rate of development of social production. The national income produced increased by 2.4 percent, against the planned 3.9 percent for the year.

Work was particularly weak in many sectors of the machine building complex, which not only failed to make good the lag which occurred in the 1st quarter of the year, but even increased it. Targets for the renewal of output produced are not being fulfilled, and the technical standard of output remains low. Nearly 50 percent of machine building associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the output delivery plan. Contractual commitments were fulfilled at a level of 96.2 percent, as against 99.1 percent last year.

Light industry and machine building sectors producing consumer goods are not satisfactorily meeting the population's requirements for varied, high quality goods. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, having received very broad rights for formulating plans, has not adopted the proper measures to increase the volume and improve the quality of output.

The trade turnover plan was substantially underfulfilled in the half-year.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments did not achieve a radical breakthrough in strengthening the material base of the social sphere. [paragraph continues]

As a result the half-year plan for the commissioning of preschool institutions, schools, vocational and technical schools, and health care and cultural facilities was not fulfilled.

The USSR Council of Ministers session noted the extremely unsatisfactory work in providing the population with construction materials. The USSR Gosstnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are restructuring their work only slowly and displaying a lack of resourcefulness in this matter. There are great complaints especially about the activity of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Questions of supplying the population with local construction materials are being resolved too slowly in Kazakhstan, the RSFSR, the Tajik SSR, the Belorussian SSR, and other republics.

Cooperatives for the production of consumer goods and in the sphere of services and public catering are not being set up on the necessary scale. There is a lack of proper support in this important matter from local organs, ministries, and departments. Work to organize individual labor activity by the population is developing only slowly.

The USSR Government demanded that the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the relevant USSR ministries and departments, and the union republic Councils of Ministers implement a package of measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for 1987, make good the hiccups which occurred in the 1st half-year as regards deliveries of output to consumers, and create the necessary conditions for stable, steady work by all associations and enterprises in the new economic management conditions from the very beginning of 1988.

The USSR Council of Ministers session examined the progress in fulfilling party and government decisions on developing enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots, and collective horticulture and truck farming.

It was noted that despite some positive developments in this respect, many USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, and local soviet and economic organs are not fulfilling the decisions adopted satisfactorily. The instructions of the party Central Committee on organization subsidiary farms attached, as a rule, to every industrial enterprise, association, and transport and construction organization are being implemented extremely slowly. There was serious criticism of the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for their passive attitude toward developing and strengthening subsidiary farms and resolving urgent questions of their activity. At the same time it was noted that republican and local soviet and economic organs not infrequently create obstacles to the organization of such farms and the allocation of land plots for them.

The attention of a number of union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, the USSR Gosagroprom, and its local organs was drawn to the poor work in utilizing the great reserves for increasing the production of food products on citizens' personal plots and to the inadequate dissemination of positive experience in this matter.

It was pointed out to the USSR Gosagroprom and union republic Councils of Ministers that there are serious omissions in the development of collective horticulture and truck farming, as a result of which many requests from labor collectives to set up horticultural societies are not being met. [paragraph continues]

Recently there has been virtually no increase in garden plots in the Mari ASSR and Rostov, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts. Work to organize horticultural societies is unsatisfactory in the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR, and also in the Bashkir ASSR, the Udmurt ASSR, and Gorkiy, Volgograd, Saratov, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts.

The USSR Council of Ministers set USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers the task of ensuring, in the remaining years of the current 5-year plan, a significant increase in the production of meat, milk, vegetables, and other produce on enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms, in order to improve public catering for workers and employees.

With a view to promoting steady dynamism in increasing the production of agricultural produce on citizens' personal plots, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to implement practical measures to ensure the maximum utilization of their potential and better provision of feed, pasture and hayfields, young livestock and poultry, high-grade seed, mineral fertilizers, and other material and technical resources to these farms.

The relevant organs are instructed to remove all obstacles and restrictions in the organization of collective horticulture and truck farming, so as to satisfy the population's requirements for garden plots and truck farms entirely in the next 2-3 years. Instructions were given that these questions should be tackled promptly on the spot.

The USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, and all labor collectives will become actively involved in the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, decisions which express the working people's vital interests, and that through creative, highly productive work they will ensure a fitting greeting for the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Taking part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session were N.N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

STATISTICAL BOARD RELEASES 6-MONTH FIGURES

LD182133 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- The Central Statistics Board of the USSR today reported the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in the first six months of this year.

The entire growth in industrial output (14 billion roubles) was achieved through an increase in labour productivity.

The people's welfare is on the rise. The average monthly pay of workers and employees went up 2.8 per cent, of peasants four per cent.

State capital investments into reconstruction and modernization of the national economy amounted to 16.5 billion roubles in the first six months of the year, or ten per cent up on the inputs in the same period last year.

Work was in progress to develop and set up the output of new automated production systems under the comprehensive programme for scientific and technical progress of the CMEA member countries throughout the year 2000.

In the volume of the production of the key types of output of engineering industry products which match the world technical standards exceeded 40 per cent. [sentence as received]

Industrial output went up 4.4 per cent in the second quarter and on the whole by the results of the first six months of the year -- 3.5 per cent as was envisaged for this period. The targets for the extraction and production of the principal types of fuel and energy resources fixed for the first six months of the year were met.

Capital investments in the development of the agro-industrial complex, including the industries which supply agriculture with the means of production, amounted to twenty-five billion roubles. Of this sum 20 billion roubles were earmarked for agriculture.

It is still with strain that the population is supplied with meat products and animal oil. There are serious shortcomings in meeting the demand in manufactured goods.

The scope of housing construction and the building of social and cultural facilities grew. As many as 35.1 million square meters [figure as received] of housing were commissioned at the expense of state capital investments, an increase of 17 per cent as against the first six months of the year 1986.

The amelioration of the demographic situation in the country has acquired a stable nature. The Soviet Union's population reached 283.1 million as of July 1.

Statement by CSA's Kudinov

LD182121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The results of our national economic work in the first half of this year have been summed up. Here is Vasiliy Semenovich Kudinov, deputy head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration:

This year has been economically complex. It began with serious breakdowns in the national economy. The adoption of supplementary measures made it basically possible to overcome the lag that had taken place, to raise the intensity of work, and to ensure further growth in social production and in the people's standard of living for the first 6 months of this year.

Production growth rates in industry rose from 2.5 percent in the first 3 months, to 4.4 percent in the second 3 months. As a result, industry met the 3.5 percent growth rate intended for the 6 month period. Branches of the fuel and power industries, and of metallurgy worked steadily, and branches of the engineering industry worked poorly. Nearly half the enterprises did not meet their contract agreements.

Necessary production renewal has not taken place. The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum noted that guaranteeing the country's food supply is a main task. In the agro-industrial complex, production and procurement of animal husbandry products have increased. In construction, the volumes of technical reequipment and output reconstruction have increased. Capital investment for this has increased by 10 percent. But the situation remains tense. Although works funded by state capital investment worth 2.8 billion roubles more than was spent in the first 6 months of last year have been completed, the plan for capital works completion has been fulfilled by 83 percent. A number of important facilities commissioned have not been made available for use. Transportation remains a pressing issue. The lag allowed to occur at the beginning of the year has not been overcome.

Now, some questions of social development. A characteristic of the current 5-year plan is the strengthening of material and technical bases in the social sphere. In the first 6 months, 5.1 million square meters [figure as heard] of housing — A 17 percent increase — [over the first 6 months of 1986] was built. The plan was fulfilled. Despite the increase in commissions for other facilities in the social sphere, the half year plan for them was not met.

The problem of satisfying the people's growing demands for goods and services remains a pressing one. But, in spite of present difficulties and shortcomings, a change for the better in the social sphere is within reach. In this connection I would like to mention the steady improvement in the demographic situation. The birth rate is up, and the mortality rate has fallen. Compared to 1 July last year, the country's population has increased by nearly 3 million people. Now (?it amounts to) 283 million.

The struggle to fulfill the plan for the jubilee year [1987] is approaching a decisive stage. It is necessary to step up efforts in all sectors to achieve the planned goals.

CPSU: REPAIR, BUILDING SERVICES 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD172340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the party and government decisions on providing the population with building materials and repair and building services. The CPSU Central Committee appraised the situation regarding the solution of this highly important socioeconomic task as unsatisfactory and the attitude towards it on the part of the heads of ministries and departments as intolerable.

Regarding as inadmissible the unpardonable indifference and passivity shown by republican, kray, and oblast bodies in meeting the populations's demand for repair and construction services and goods for building purposes; the extreme slowness in their production development; and the tolerance of the mistaken practice of diverting resources earmarked for retail sale for other purposes, the CPSU Central Committee demanded that all the available reserves and possibilities urgently be used to extend repair and building services. It demanded that there be a considerable increase in the production of local building materials, that there be an uninterrupted supply of them in the shops everywhere, and that the attitude of dependence on others be brought to an end in this important matter. In the adopted decision the need is recognized for the government to examine and pass a decision on setting up in the country a well-balanced system to completely satisfy the populations's need for building materials and services, with the involvement of all building organizations, industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises.

The manner of obtaining goods and providing services should be made simpler; all possible obstacles and restrictions should be done away with.

STATE ACCEPTANCE SERVICE TO BE EXPANDED IN 1988

LD181157 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- The State Acceptance Service -- the new extra-departmental control over production quality, which functions in the USSR at 1,500 enterprises in 28 industrial sectors, will be further developed. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has decided to introduce it additionally from 1 January 1988 at a number of enterprises which produce essential national economic goods and consumer goods, at plants belonging to the agricultural processing industries, in the construction industry, and at enterprises involved in supplying materials and components.

Commenting on this decision in a discussion with a TASS correspondent, Vasilii Omelyanchik, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, pointed out that according to the opinion of the working class and the labor collectives in the places where the State Acceptance Service has been introduced, the extra-departmental quality control is necessary for the whole of society and for each Soviet citizen.

Restructuring has clearly and unambiguously given priority to production which is technically perfected and well carried out, Vasilii Omelyanchik emphasized. As the experience of management has demonstrated, the State Acceptance Service has turned out to be not only necessary, but also economically expedient. The penetration of defective products in the national economy and everyday life has declined. Production and industrial discipline has improved; people everywhere have started paying more attention to improvement of the technical provision of production facilities, to the training and retraining of personnel. By guaranteeing the reliability of information the State Acceptance Service has ruled out the possibility of statistical in-writing and distortion of accounts.

The expenditure on maintaining the system of the State Acceptance Service is repeatedly recouped by an improvement in the quality of output. The staff of the State Acceptance Service organization represents only 10-15 percent of the total number of workers in the technical control departments of enterprises under their control.

The State Acceptance Service is now monitoring over 20 percent of industrial output. That includes 60 percent of machine-building output and 40 percent of metallurgy, chemicals, and petrochemicals. To be more precise, that is 85 percent of freight vehicles and 30 percent of cars, over half of metal-cutting machine-tools, almost all kinds of tractors and 87 percent of equipment for livestock raising and fodder production. All types of televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, and many other types of household technical equipment are subjected to control.

With the introduction of the State Acceptance Service at another 727 enterprises in January 1988 those figures will, understandably, change. Extra-department quality control will spread to all cars and freight vehicles, buses, tractors, and complex domestic equipment.

In the conditions of the modern organization of production -- its deep specialization and wide economic links -- much depends on the conscientiousness of the suppliers of raw materials, and components. Unfortunately, the related enterprises do not always demonstrate that conscientiousness. That is why the State Acceptance Service is being introduced additionally at 314 enterprises supplying raw materials and components.

It is planned that extra-departmental quality control is to be introduced at 309 enterprises producing very important economic output and consumer goods. For the first time State Acceptance Service representatives will appear at eight major enterprises of the Ministry of Bread Products and 32 enterprises of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, producing packaged tea, butter, cheese and fruit, and vegetable preserves.

Taking into account the great importance of improving the quality of housing and socio-cultural construction, it has been deemed advisable to introduce the State Acceptance to 72 construction enterprises. In a short while State Acceptance is to be organized for residential houses and children's preschool institutions in 20 republics, krays and oblasts, Vasiliy Omelyanchik said.

ECONOMIST DERYABIN DISCUSSES BOOSTING ECONOMY

LD172209 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- "Without adjusting the planned price-formation system it is impossible to put enterprises on a profit-and-loss accountability basis, to implement the principle of social justice," famous Soviet Economist Anatoliy Deryabin said in a TASS interview.

Anatoliy Deryabin said that prices in the Soviet Union on staple foodstuffs had remained stable and unchanged for many years. There had been practically no changes in prices on bread since 1954, meat and dairy products since 1962, rent since 1928 and metro fare since 1935.

Such price stability is a great advantage of the socialist system. At the same time, Deryabin pointed to some absurdities. For example, synthetic fabric is more expensive than natural ones and some plastic goods cost more than those made from wood and metal. The reason why is that those prices were set later.

Prices must flexibly react to the speeded-up renewal of product lines, Deryabin said. For example, if a new product is being introduced, prices on the old, obsolete, ones must be reduced. It is also necessary to observe the principle of providing not only incentives for new high-quality output but punishment for obsolete, low-quality work as well. Those who are lagging behind, whose goods lie too long or pile up at warehouses should be deprived of bonuses even if they fulfil their plan.

Professor Deryabin urges to abandon the stereotyped approach to the classification of goods by groups, for example: meat and meat products, confectionery and so on. A thorough differentiation of prices must be carried out in each group. Delicacies, for example, must be indeed delicacies in price as well. The professor stressed the need to abandon trite dogmas and habitual approach in assessing the commodity value under perestroyka drive.

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT 'CAUSING CONCERN'

PM131241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 87 p 1

[Review by animal specialist M. Glinka under general rubric "How Big are the Reserves in the Feedyard?": "The Decisive Days of Haymaking"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: By 6 July kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm agricultural enterprises, and other state enterprises had procured succulent and coarse feeds with a total nutritive value of 24.6 million tonnes of feed units, or 16 percent of the plan and 94 percent of the feeds procured by this time last year.

Two photographs in the Kirov Oblast newspaper attract attention: Well-built youths, stripped to the waist, are mowing grass with scythes; women in pretty summer dresses are tedding hay. The caption explains that these are workers of the oblast agro-industrial committee helping in the fields of one of the kolkhozes to augment the feed reserve.

Haymaking is apparently proceeding quite well in the oblast. Per nominal head of livestock, 120 percent more feeds than by this time last year has been laid in (2 weeks of settled sunny weather have helped). However, the total procured so far amounts to only 2.8 quintals of feed units out of a minimum of 20 quintals which are needed if livestock is not just to survive the winter but also increase its yield. [passage omitted]

These are what are described as the decisive days of haymaking. Indeed, the fate of the next livestock wintering period, and consequently of the entire livestock sector, depends largely on what we have done so far and what we will manage to do in the near future. In the country as a whole 25.9 million tonnes of hay and 32.2 million tonnes of haylage have been procured and almost 1.8 million tonnes of artificially dehydrated green feeds have been produced. Their overall nutritive value totals 24.6 million tonnes of feed units or 16 percent of the plan.

Tajik farms, where 43 percent of the planned quantity of coarse and succulent feeds has been procured, and farms in Azerbaijan (42 percent) and Lithuania (40 percent) are closest to the fulfillment of the set targets. However, when assessing these indicators we must bear in mind that on many farms the plan targets for feed procurement by no means correspond to the needs of the livestock units. In Tajikistan, again, they are set at only 13 quintals of feed per units per head of livestock, and in Azerbaijan the figure is 15 quintals. Only in Lithuania are the targets set at 19 quintals, which is close to the norm.

In the RSFSR 2 quintals of feed units per head of livestock, or 11 percent of the plan, have been procured. This means that the plan target is 18 quintals of feed units. The biggest amount of feeds (per head of livestock) has been procured in their economic areas by the farms of Vologda, Leningrad, Moscow, Gorkiy, Tambov, Penza, Perm, and Omsk Oblasts and the North Ossetian and Udmurt autonomous republics. Feed procurement workers in Kalinin, Kursk, Kuybyshev, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts and the Bashkir, Chuvash, and Komi ASSR's are among the laggards. In the Ukraine Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, and Kharkov Oblasts are lagging, as are Vitebsk and Mogilev oblasts in Belorussia. In Kazakhstan the progress of feed procurement in East Kazakhstan, Guryev, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts is causing concern.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS, FUEL PROGRESS-30

LD171323 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin have wound up the 23rd week of their flight aboard the manned orbital complex Mir.

In the past days, the crew conducted a number of astrophysical experiments with the aid of the "Rentgen" observatory and an ultraviolet telescope, "Glazar", and went ahead with the work in geophysics and biology. Under a schedule of work with the cargo craft "Progress-30", the crew filled up the integral propulsion system engine with fuel and oxidizer.

On July 15, under a programme of the aerospace experiment "Tele-Geo-87", the cosmonauts photographed separate areas of the territory of the Polish People's Republic. This work was done under the international comprehensive project "remote sounding of geosystem's dynamics".

The experiment, which is carried out by experts from socialist countries, aims at further testing methods of the study of various ecosystems with the aid of aerospace systems of the earth's remote sounding. Taking photos of the earth's surface from board the complex Mir was accompanied with photography from aircraft laboratories.

Several series of studies in extra-atmospheric astronomy, which are conducted under an international programme using the ultra-violet telescope "Glazar", are scheduled for today.

According to the crew's reports and telemetry, the flight of the orbital complex Mir is proceeding normally.

'PROGRESS-30' CARGO CRAFT ENDS FLIGHT 19 JULY

LD191107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow 19 Jul (TASS) -- The flight of the automatic cargo craft "Progress-30" has ended. It was placed in a circumterrestrial orbit on 19 May 1987.

From 21 May the craft became part of the "Mir" manned complex. All the operations planned for this period, which included unloading, the fueling of the base unit, and the transfer of drinking water, have been completed. A trajectory correction of the manned complex has been carried out by using the propulsion unit of "Progress-30".

Today at 0420 Moscow time [0020 GMT] the automatic cargo craft "Progress-30" separated from the "Mir" manned complex.

Susequently the propulsion unit of the automatic craft was activated by the Flight Control Center. As a result of deboosting, "Progress-30" went into a descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere, and ceased to exist.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksander Laveykin are on their 164th day in space. Within the framework of the program for astrophysical research, experiments toward research into various sources of ultraviolet radiation within the Stern constellation will be continued with the aid of the "Glazar" telescope.

Geophysical experiments and routine medical investigations are also intended.

According to reports from orbit and from telemetric information, the flight of the manned complex is proceeding on schedule.

RESEARCH VESSEL TO STUDY MEDITERRANEAN SEABED

OW110525 Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Jul 87

[From the Vremya newscast, S. Chekalin video report]

[Text] The scientific research vessel "Akademik Nikolay Strakhov" has left Kaliningrad port on an expedition.

[Begin Chekalin video report] This vessel was only recently added to the academic fleet of the country. It is a specialized scientific research vessel designed for studying seabed geology. It belongs to the USSR Academy of Sciences Geological Institute. There is much essentially new equipment and apparatus on board.

For example, a multiray fathometer allows for color photography of a large area of seabed while the ship is moving. Nine laboratories aboard are telemetrically connected to the ship's computer center where the information received is processed as the ship is underway. The ship is also connected to navigational and weather satellites. [Video cuts to Chekalin interviewing V.A. Krasheninnikov, head of the expedition]

[Krasheninnikov] Our ship is a truly unique ship.

[Chekalin] A complete geological ship?

[Krasheninnikov] Yes, and because of this, the ship is well known throughout the world, and it has attracted the attention of geologists from various countries. The ship is equipped with all kinds of equipment for geophysical, geochemical, litological, and paleontological research; in other words, all that is necessary for a complete study of the ocean. The work will be carried out in conjunction with specialists from Cyprus and Syria. [end interview]

This voyage will take the ship to the Mediterranean at the request of governments and scientists of a number of countries in the region. The offshore shale, in which these countries could mine for minerals, is as yet largely unexplored. The scientific research that this unique ship can carry out would be invaluable not only to their national economies but to world science as well.

YAZOV ADDRESSES MINISTRY AKTIV ON RESTRUCTURING

PM191229 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Deepen Restructuring. Meeting of USSR Defense Ministry Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Gathering strength, restructuring is expanding and deepening. Today it is not enough merely to agree with the ideas of restructuring and arm yourself with its slogans. It is not enough to acknowledge errors and omissions and to promise to rectify them. What are needed are specific results in really improving matters in every sector of work and in all spheres of life and activity. These results exist and they are visible, becoming a powerful argument in favor of resolute measures. But in order to step up the pace of renewal, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, it is necessary to switch the center of gravity to living organizational and ideological and political work. It is very important here to determine the most effective approaches, ways, and practical actions.

A meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv that discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and party organizations' tasks stemming from its decisions and from the Central Committee's demands regarding the improvement of the Armed Forces' combat readiness was devoted to this.

The new tasks are not easy, they cannot be accomplished by the old methods. But in order to work most productively, it is first of all necessary to make a principled assessment of the existing situation and the present results of work. And these can satisfy no one today.

Delivering the report at the party aktiv meeting, Army General D. Yazov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, said:

The restructuring of our work style and methods which the party is demanding of us has not yet really affected command and political [komandno-politicheskiye] cadres, including those within the central apparatus. It should be self-critically acknowledged that, seeing the negative phenomena which had accumulated earlier and the fact that many of them continue to exist to this day, we are still not taking the necessary measures to eliminate them. We must look the truth in the eye: Certain of us have lost the sense of duty and of responsibility for the fulfillment of our duties and tasks.

We must make an exacting analysis of the state of affairs in each area of activity and outline and implement measures for the determined elimination of bottlenecks. And above all else we must put an immediate halt to everything that is leading to the most flagrant incidents in terms of negligence, carelessness, and irresponsibility.

The USSR defense minister focused attention on the need to implement the military doctrine formulated by the party, pointing out that it embodies new views on military building and the problems of averting war. The party's demand that the country's defense capability be maintained at a level which excludes imperialism's military-political superiority is the determining one for military cadres. Our Army and Navy must be capable of delivering a decisive rebuff to an aggressor.

In light of the demands and provisions of the military doctrine we should refine the thrust and content of army and navy training, determine more rapidly how troops are to be instructed in the new conditions, find ways to heighten their combat readiness, and, in line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, impart a really practical thrust to the restructuring process in the Armed Forces.

Next the report defined the main areas of restructuring. It involves increasing the role of the human factor, which in terms of the Armed Forces means primarily raising the responsibility, professional preparedness, and exactingness of command and political cadres from top to bottom. It involves a democratization of army life which does not contravene the provisions of regulations, orders, and directives but merely underlines the socialist nature of our Army and assumes the development of openness and the assertion of social justice. It involves an improvement in our work style and methods, the essence of which lies in decisively addressing the people involved, decisively addressing live work.

The defense minister dwelt on the urgent, priority tasks of the restructuring. He noted that military cadres must, starting with themselves, assert a businesslike work style which consists primarily in absolute, unconditional execution. Herein, the defense minister emphasized, lies the foundation of a high level of organization and of the successful accomplishment of all tasks. After dwelling on the fundamental importance of the precise organization of work, of rendering the troops specific assistance, and of monitoring execution, he pointed out that it is essential to combine all this with the granting of greater independence to commanders; it is essential to boost their creativity and initiative. If in the national economic context the party has made the enterprise the foundation stone of management restructuring, then in the context of the Armed Forces the regiment and the ship must become that same element.

The defense minister pointed to the need to increase decisively the effectiveness of the practical work of Army and Navy commanders, staffs, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to deepen and accelerate restructuring in the Armed Forces with a view to sharply improving the state of affairs locally, in each link, and in each area of activity.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev; Army General V. Shabanov; Admiral A. Sorokin; Marshal of Aviation A. Yefimov; Colonel General M. Popkov; Colonel General I. Golushko; Colonel N. Zhilyuk; Colonel General V. Babyev; Lieutenant General A. Mironov; Admiral K. Makarov; Lieutenant General L. Shumilov; Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov.

The report and the speeches emphasized that the basic cause of the stagnation phenomena and the bottlenecks lies in the carelessness and irresponsibility of certain leaders. In some places one and the same omissions, errors, and shortcomings are repeated year in year out, but measures for their determined eradication are not being taken and work is performed without due concern for the end result.

It has been observed for a number of years that combat training does not occupy its due place in certain formations and units. Yet it constitutes the bulk of the troops' and naval forces' activity in peacetime.

The state of combat and operational training can be improved only by acting in a new way, by mastering modern management methods, and by taking a sharp and exacting look at existing problems. Restructuring will certainly take place here if there is a clear awareness of the meaning of the goals and a clear understanding of the new tasks.

It is necessary to steer a firm course of irrevocably overcoming oversimplification and connivance and eradicating formalism and to end the diversion of personnel from training sessions. Highly effective combat training and all other forms of our personnel's activity must be precisely regulated, materially provided for, and brought within a legal framework.

The speakers noted that bureaucratic influence is still strong in the braking mechanism retarding restructuring. Verbal war has been declared on it, but in fact in many cases everything has remained as before. Bureaucracy has many faces. In particular, overcentralization often reduced the efficiency of leadership and impedes the development of initiative. The instances cited from the meeting rostrum graphically illustrated this. In particular, mention was made of the practice of holding numerous coordination meetings. These are certainly necessary, the speakers stressed, but not in order to shift responsibility from oneself to someone else. The volume of correspondence is growing steadily and unnecessary information sometimes constitutes quite a large part of it. The quantity of documents and the volume of all kinds of reporting in subunits and units are increasing. Therefore one of the most important tasks today is to end paper-shuffling and bureaucracy. At the same time planning needs to be more vigorously and constantly improved. It must be flexible and geared to achieving high results. In the process, achievements must be assessed objectively. Without this it is impossible to advance restructuring. Communists must speak the language of truth and ensure that everyone does so, eradicating any attempts to gloss over the state of affairs.

Discussing key directions in restructuring, the speakers spoke of the need to improve the quality of management activity. You not only need to master the art of making use of your forces and resources in a scientifically substantiated way, but also to be able to influence people morally and politically. Of course, great erudition, inner culture, deep understanding of problems, and a clear vision of ways of solving them are essential here. This necessitates the constant improvement of military cadres' training. Notwithstanding the size of his official workload, it must be the rule for every Communist to work systematically and independently to improve himself, molding the most efficient style of his activity.

The speeches noted that man is the vehicle for the whole of restructuring, hence the importance of activating the human factor. But it is not an end in itself. Its result is specific achievements in combat and political training and an improvement in the quality of combat duty, organization, and discipline. A great deal here depends on the ability of political organs and party organizations to escape the gravitational pull of inertia and to rely on Army public institutes. Unfortunately, headway in radically improving discipline is very slow. New approaches are needed today in order to sharply improve the state of troop discipline. The eradication of drunkenness is a task that has still not been accomplished. The problem remains acute, and the unjustified optimism of certain Communists in leadership positions who believe that marked successes have been achieved in this merely misleads people and reduces their activeness in the struggle against this evil.

We speak a great deal about shortcomings nowadays. And this is correct. They must be revealed and eliminated, but we must not forget the positive experience and advanced, new approaches toward accomplishing all the tasks facing the Armed Forces. Traditions that can never become obsolete if they are cherished have been forgotten in some places. We should not only preserve but augment our rich revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and instill a desire to be proud of them and worthy of them. In many units matters have slid to the point where they have ceased to keep an honor roll. Are there no worthy heirs to the glory of our fathers and grandfathers there? Of course not. Education in traditions, in positive models, and in the experience of the best representatives of the Army and Navy must be resolutely improved.

The party demands that the image of the honest, conscientious Communist and leader be restored. This also applies to military leaders. Every one must be a model of the irreproachable performance of military duty and high exactingness toward himself and his subordinates. And personnel of the Defense Ministry central apparatus must set the example in this. It is important to ensure that everyone clearly and precisely understands that restructuring in the Armed Forces is not each person's individual concern but a most important state matter, the meeting noted. Accordingly the demands made on everyone must be at the state level.

While establishing a collegial approach toward formulating major decisions in the work of the central apparatus, it is necessary to strictly observe a most important Leninist principle: "...Collegiality must be accompanied by the most precise establishment of each person's individual responsibility for a precisely defined matter."

Democratization is the heart of restructuring and in this sense is an essential condition for the development of creative initiative. However, in a number of cases in the Army and the Navy it has been devalued by a clearly pernicious style of activity on the part of certain leaders -- blatant administration by decree, haughtiness, arrogance, and rudeness that affronts human dignity.

Democratization has nothing in common with total license. On the contrary, it is strengthened and developed in accordance with the spirit and the letter of Soviet laws, in whose eyes everyone is equal -- both commanders and subordinates. Nor does it run counter to the principle of one-man command. In our country this rests on a party basis. One-man command, which is called upon to ensure unity of will and action on the part of all servicemen, accords with its meaning and purpose only when the leader's high official authority is fused with his unquestionable moral and professional authority. It is not only by the legal force of his order but also by his personal example and the deserved trust of his subordinates that the officer exercising one-man command ensures the successful accomplishment of all tasks. Therefore, democratization rests on active closeness to people, to the masses of servicemen, and presupposes a resolute struggle against distortions in disciplinary practice.

Openness too was long pushed into the background or else not allowed at all on the pretext that it is unacceptable in conditions of the Armed Forces. Certain commanders, taking refuge behind the fact that it is forbidden to discuss orders, extended this demand to all of their activity, placing it outside the scope of criticism and discussion. This free interpretation covers everything, including disorders. It should be emphasized that orders have been and remain immutable law in the Army. But inactivity, irresponsibility, and shortcomings in leaders' work must be criticized. Openness is an effective weapon against such violations. And it should not be feared but expanded, the speakers at the meeting stressed.

In showing concern for openness, it is important to analyze the state of affairs thoughtfully and objectively, and to heed the frank remarks of subordinates and to encourage them in this. A leader who cannot heed his colleagues' opinion and who evades realistic assessment of his work becomes degraded and ceases to be a real leader. Willy nilly, he lapses into deception and window dressing and surrounds himself with toadies. This is inevitably followed by failures.

The most indicative of the examples cited at the meeting was that of shortcomings in the training and educational process in a number of military schools. The situation in some of them is unsatisfactory. And it is still not improving. The cover up of shortcomings, secretiveness, and taboo areas so far as inspection and criticism are concerned create a breeding ground for inactivity.

Therefore, a resolute struggle is needed against those who are opposed to openness.

At the same time, attempts to exploit openness in order to carp and substitute empty talk for action and to evade responsibility for one's own unsavory actions are impermissible.

The restructuring in the Armed Forces is directly connected with resolutely improving the social sphere. All military cadres bear responsibility for pursuing an active social policy, and the ability to resolve questions is one of the main criteria of their professional and political maturity.

Constant concern for satisfying subordinates' vital needs and demands and for the quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of social, cultural, and consumer service facilities is of paramount importance. The provision of housing for servicemen remains a question of tremendous importance. Many servicemen's families still do not have apartments, and the waiting period on the housing list is inordinately long. Much work must be done here too.

The absolute ensuring of social justice must help overcome the stagnation and resolutely build up the successes. Many criticisms were made of shortcomings in cadre policy. Cadres have been poorly studied, and the unprincipled approach toward appointments has usually led to serious consequences. Here too irresponsibility and thoughtlessness are unforgivable.

Speaking of party political work, the meeting participants drew special attention to the importance of ensuring greater dynamism activeness, and incisiveness in it. The pace of the restructuring of this work among the troops and in the fleets cannot be regarded as satisfactory today. Certain political organs, party committees, and party bureaus are showing impermissible sluggishness and are not making an in-depth analysis of the circumstances curbing restructuring. They are not studying the braking phenomena and are not formulating the necessary measures to accelerate restructuring. The military press must make a great contribution to restructuring.

The most important thing now is to arm personnel with a profound understanding of the essence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session, to mobilize everyone to the struggle for their fulfillment after taking a deeper look at the reasons for ineffective ideological and early organizational work, and to enhance exactingness in assessing the activity of every Communist and activity in every workplace. The party member must firmly follow the course of restructuring. This means in every post being always, everywhere, and to the end a Communist.

The June Plenum instructed party members to be in the vanguard of the transformations, to be at the spearhead of the tasks that are being accomplished, to lead the people, and to set an example of selflessness in the present really crucial, revolutionary time.

Specific action is needed. The return on the new methods and approaches, the new views and new assessments, the increased responsibility and discipline, and the broad openness must find expression in the results of combat training. The preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference are providing a big fillip here. Everywhere 1987 must be a year of real restructuring, a year of strict demands on everyone regarding their contribution to real work in their assigned sector.

A. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the party aktiv meeting.